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AT LAST!

Paris Successfully Assaulted by the Assemblists.

Entrance of the Versailles Forces into the Suburbs.

The City Occupied at Two Points Yesterday.

Defense of the Ramparts Abandoned by the Insurgents.

A Disorderly Retreat at Montrouge and Other Points.

Resumé of the History of the Paris Commune.

PARIS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

Occupation of the City by the Versailles Forces—The Insurgents Abandon the Ramparts.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Evening, May 21.—The Versailles forces entered Paris at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Entrance was effected simultaneously at two points, the Gate of St. Cloud, near Point du Jour, and the Gate of Montrouge on the Boulevard Brune. The insurgents have abandoned the ramparts.

Official Announcement of the Fall of Paris—Further Details.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Night, May 21.—A circular from President THIERS officially confirms the entrance of the troops into Paris. It says: "The gate of St. Cloud having been battered down, Gen. DOUAY rushed in. Gens. L'ADMIRAULT and CLINCHANT are preparing to follow." Since the issue of the above circular good news has been received. DOUAY's men hold their positions inside the St. Cloud Gate, where they have cut the telegraph wires communicating with other portions of the *enceinte*. A flag of truce was hoisted at the Auteuil Gate. Two regiments entered there and proceeded beyond the viaduct of the Circular Railway, meeting with feeble resistance. Gen. CISSEY reports that Malakoff and Fort Montrouge have been abandoned by the insurgents, and will soon be occupied by his command, but the batteries on the ramparts opposite are still firing. There is a panic in Paris. It is said that PYAT, GROUSSET and other rebel leaders have disappeared.

Results of Operations Anterior to the Occupation—Suburban Positions Abandoned in Disorder by the Federalists—A Proposal to Abolish the Confederation.

PARIS, Sunday Afternoon, May 21.—The Federalists have abandoned their positions at Malakoff, Petit-Vanvres and Grand Montrouge. The Government troops surround Fort Montrouge, which only maintains communication with Paris by a subterranean passage. The Federal forces are reentering the city in the greatest disorder. Shells are falling in Montrouge. The inhabitants are terror-stricken. Many have been killed.

LONDON, May 21—Noon.—Dispatches from Versailles say three formidable breaching batteries, mounted on the slope of Mt. Valerien, have opened fire on the ramparts of the Auteuil quarter. The Government troops are all ready to storm the city. A violent cannonade was kept up Saturday night. Dispatches from Paris report that all the attacks of the Versailles troops Friday and Saturday were repulsed. An undated official report of the Commune announces that its forces have been successful in several engagements. There was heavy fighting yesterday on the west and south-west, but, according to Communist reports, it was without important result. The officers of the Montmartre battery claim that they have dismounted the guns of the Versaillists at Gennevilliers. The inhabitants of Malakoff and the villages near Vaugerard and Montrouge are flying from their dwellings. The Central Committee orders all Parisians to return to their domiciles within forty-eight hours, on pain of forfeiture of the *rentes* (Government securities) standing in their names. M. PYAT proposed in the Commune laws for the taxation of bachelors and the abolition of the confessional.

A Terrible Bombardment in Progress—No Assault on the South.

PARIS, Sunday Night, May 21.—The Versaillists have not attempted an assault on the south. A terrible bombardment sweeps the ramparts. The Federalists are making desperate efforts to repair and protect the gates. Gen. CLUSERET has returned to Paris. The only Generals now outside the walls are DOMBROWSKI, who is in the Bois de Boulogne, near the Porte de la Muette, and WROBLESVSKI, who is making a stand at Gentilly. The Versaillists attacked and captured part of the latter suburb. Auteuil and Passy are subjected to a violent bombardment. The Auteuil Gate has been abandoned by the Federalists, whose outposts have fallen back inside the city.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Army Estimates—Portuguese Politics—The Roumanian Elections.

MADRID, May 20.—The Government will propose in its next Budget that the effective force of the army be fixed at 80,000 men.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, May 20.—The party of order has triumphed in the elections, and the Government is sure of a majority in the next Chamber.

LISBON, May 20.—Dissensions have broken out between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies.

THE COMMUNE.

A Brief Outline of the Origin and Progress of the Movement.

It is difficult to determine whether the Commune was the creature of accident or of design, so exceedingly formitous were the circumstances from which opportunity is sprung. On the acceptance of the preliminaries of peace with Germany by the Assembly, March 1, barricades were erected in Montmartre, Belleville and La Chapelle, in apprehension of disturbances with the Germans who were to enter Paris under the terms of the treaty. The following day, Thursday, March 2, the Germans marched in, but no disturbance occurred. On Friday they left, and all restrictions on communication with the city were removed, and Paris began to assume its ordinary appearance. The journals reappeared and exhorted the people to give all the aid possible to the Government in reëstablishing order, by remaining quiet themselves. Regular troops from the provinces began to arrive soon afterward to relieve the Gardes Mobiles returning to their rural homes. Gen. DE PALLADINES, on the 7th of March, assumed command of the Garde Nationale of Paris, issuing an address asking their co-operation in maintaining order. The Assembly was still in session at Bordeaux, discussing the question of the future seat of Government. Slight disturbances occurred in Paris, and an indisposition to hold the sessions of the Assembly there was developed. An assurance was given by the Mayors of the City that the cannon still in the hands of the Garde Nationale, at Montmartre and Belleville, as Montmartre, would be surrendered without trouble, and a conciliatory policy was adopted toward the malcontents. The officers of the Belleville Gardes held an interview with Gen. DE PALLADINES which seemed satisfactory.

The Assembly, on the 10th of March, voted by 427 to 104 to hold its sessions at Versailles after the 20th. The garrison of Paris at this time consisted of 40,000 troops from the Army of the Loire, and the Montmartrists still held their 417 cannon, not by force, but because the Government made no effort to take them. They were guarded by only a few sentinels. A strong hand was kept on violent journals, and half a dozen were suppressed by Gen. VINOY in one day, but the attitude of the Montmartrists was not regarded as threatening. The 16th of March was named, however, as the day on which they should deliver up their cannon, but in this failed. The Government still refrained from using force. On the 17th the Battalion of Gardes in charge of the guns was superseded by another less open to suspicion of disloyalty to the Republic. From this point distrust of the Assembly appears, and some of the guns were removed to Belleville. The hill of Montmartre was surrounded by troops under Gen. FARON, and at midnight the *gendarmes* took possession of the cannon, arresting 400 prisoners. A cordon of troops surrounded the hill, the approaches to which were defended by *mitrailleuses*. The troops were surrounded by groups of angry people, who asked why the Government distrusted the people, and if the troops meant to massacre them. No reply was made by the guards, and a general fraternization followed. As fresh troops arrived they also affiliated with the multitude, and in a short time the Garde Nationale occupied the hill, shouting "Vive la Republique." Gen. FARON was surrounded, but, with a small force, cut his way out. Gens. LE COMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS were less fortunate, and were made prisoners, and, after the mockery of a trial, were shot. M. ASSY, of the International Society of Working Men, was President of the Military Court.

No definite purpose was apparent other than was shown by clamors against the Assembly at Bordeaux. The staff and head-quarter buildings of the Garde Nationale were occupied, however, and the movement rapidly grew to formidable proportions. A central committee of the Garde Nationale issued a proclamation, declaring the Government driven out of Paris, and the people invoked to Communal elections. The *Journal Officiel* announced that the men of the barricades had taken possession of the Ministry of Justice, and assassinated Generals LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS; but who the Central Committee consisted of was the declared to be unknown. While Government contented itself with issuing proclamations, the Nationals were active and occupied Forts Issy, Vanvres and Bicêtre, and March 20 issued its "*Official Journal* of the Republican Federation." A manifesto claiming to be the voice of 215 battalions of the Garde National, declared they were opposed to disturbance, and accused the Government of imposing a commander upon them and committing other tyrannical acts. Some indications of a reaction appeared, and the Mayor of Paris refused to concur in the measure for an election. This was of short duration, and obnoxious Mayors were expelled. Names began to appear prominently in connection with the movement, and Gen. CLUSERET, is seen in the Ministry of War. LULLIER is nominated General of the Nationales, and SANGLIER, Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs. RANVIER and FLOURENS appear signed to manifestoes demanding an army composed wholly of Garde Nationale.

A quiet interval permits the holding of elections on Sunday, March 26, and the Communists carry the city, but out of 500,000 votes, 200,000 only were cast. The Commune was proclaimed on the 28th, and the Sub-Central Committee remitted its powers to the Communal Committee. The organization of the Nationales for active service against the Assembly was now vigorously prosecuted. The citizens were urged by the "National Federation" to be loyal to it, and they would aid in founding the Universal Republic. The first conflicts occurred at Puteaux, Courbevoie and the Bridge of Neuilly, and were defeats to the Communists. The progress of the subsequent struggle is fresh in the minds of our readers. The Commune made no progress outside of Paris, and its record has been a succession of follies. It was initiated March 26, and after an existence of two months, it came to an end May 21.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Extraordinary Effects of the Explosion of Four Hundred Pounds in a Wagon near Titusville, Penn.

From the Titusville Herald, May 20.

At 1:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 400 pounds of nitro-glycerine in cans, loaded on a wagon bound from Titusville to Tidioute, exploded about three-quarters of a mile this side of Enterprise, on the public highway leading from Titusville. The driver, Mr. CHARLES C. CLARK, who is one of ROBERTS & Co.'s most careful agents, was blown to atoms, as also was the horse and wagon. A large circular excavation, about four or five feet deep and twelve feet in diameter, was made in the middle of the road; the fences and trees for a considerable distance on either side were shattered into fragments. A barn, the property of Mr. CONFER, about forty rods nearer Enterprise, was blown to pieces, and the whole neighborhood converted into a complete wreck. The butt-end of the driver's whip was driven a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, passed through a window in Mr. ARNAMIM'S house, and knocked his wife senseless. Several persons a remote distance from the scene of disaster were so stunned by the shock that they are confined to bed. The houses all along the road leading into Enterprise were more or less injured, being twisted out of shape in such a manner as to prevent the opening or shutting of windows or doors. The shock was like that of an earthquake, extending for miles, and being felt throughout the surrounding country and distinctly heard in this city. Several houses here were shaken to their foundations. On Church Run the report sounded like a boiler explosion, and in this vicinity like the low rumbling of an earthquake. Strange to say Clark's face was found almost entire, without the skull. One eye was blown out, and the other was open, glaring and transfixed in death. The mouth and nose and mustache were perfectly natural, and apparently he had not time even to put on an expression of alarm. All the remaining portions of the body were scattered widely and torn into such fragments that it was difficult to tell which belonged to the man and which to the horse. The appearance of what was once the horse and wagon beggars all description. The fore-quarter of the animal was lying in the road way, the shoes of the fore-feet gone, and the entrails and hinder parts literally torn, while a broken seat and small pieces of steel and iron were all that could be collected of the wagon. The fragments of steel were for the most part twisted into peculiar shapes and broken with ragged edges.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool on May 11, and Queenstown on May 12, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by three days than those at hand on Friday, by the *Westphalia*.

POPE PIUS IX.

Illness of the Head of the Church—The Sympathy of France—A Garibaldian Movement—The Times, and the Crescent.

Rome (April 30) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Garibaldian journal *La Capitole* announces that the Pope is dangerously ill, and at the Vatican I learn that he is far from being in a satisfactory condition. This morning the prelates report that he is suffering from a general prostration of strength, and during the last week he has had a little fever every night. He continues, however, to receive visitors. Yesterday he received a deputation of 120 Roman ladies, who came to express their wish that they might soon see him in the streets of Rome. The Pope said that such was his own desire, but that he must submit to the will of God, to which he was perfectly resigned, and he adjured them, in the interests of their children themselves to be seduced by fallacious reasoning into following always their own inclinations. "Remember," concluded the Holy Father, "whoever enters not by the door is a robber." Both the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI are disappointed with the message brought from Versailles by Count D'HARCOURT. The Pope is proved to be very moderate in his opinions, and is personally friendly to Italy. The assurance he brings from M. THIERS amount to no more than a promise to negotiate for a conference of the Catholic Powers with the view of securing a settlement of the Roman question favorable to the Pope. M. THIERS, however, confessed that he has little hope of securing the object, as the voice of France is no longer all-powerful. Count D'HARCOURT expressed the regret of M. THIERS that the Italian Government had violated the September Convention, but he was silent as to any representation being made on the subject to the Cabinet of Florence. Tomorrow the Pontifical party will celebrate the festival of St. Catherine of Sienna, the patron of the temporal power; but they will probably avoid any display which, in the present temper of the public mind, could only lead to their discomfiture. A Garibaldian demonstration to commemorate the overthrow of Gen. OUDINOT on April 30, 1849, was today suppressed by the authorities. Strange to say, the movement was secretly aided by the Ultramontanes, who distributed large sums among the rougns to recruit the ranks of the Republicans. The Vatican acts on the principle that whoever opposes VICTOR EMMANUEL is befriending PIUS IX. MENOTTI GARIBALDI was expected to head the demonstration, but did not arrive, and his place was to be taken by an Englishman named NATHAN, a friend of MAZZINI, supported by the principal Deputies of the Left, Crispi, Saffi, Bertani, Mordini, Diamilani, Cucchi, Fabrizi, Avezzana and Bilia. The Deputies arrived as the railway station, but came no further, having there learned that the demonstration would not be permitted. On the previous night a notification from the Questor of Rome was posted in all the streets, declaring that public order would be maintained at any cost, and assuming the military appeared in imposing strength. The Corso and Ripetta fell to the charge of the *gendarmerie* and *sergents de ville* and National Guards. A regiment guarded the left bank of the Tiber, and the environs of the Vatican were occupied by the First Regiment of Grenadiers of the Pope, expressed satisfaction at these arrangements, which had the desired effect, though the Republicans made a lame attempt to carry out their programme. A procession advanced from the house of Cicervacchio to the Ripetta, and endeavored to force a passage, but was driven back by the National Guard, at the point of the bayonet. A house in the Corso displayed a red flag, surmounted by the Roman eagle, but no one came forth, and the street remained undisturbed. The Republicans retired with seditious cries. I ought to mention that a company of infantry was stationed in front of the French Embassy, where the Police apprehended an attack.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at Constantinople says, writing on the 1st inst: "The appearance for the first time of a Papal emissary, Monsignor FRANCHI, in the capital of Islam, has greatly excited the curiosity of our politicians here. The Greeks and Russians declare that the object of this mission is not limited to a removal of the differences which have arisen between the Armenians and the Holy See, but that it is really connected with a plan for entering upon a joint action of France and Rome in the East, with a view to making up in that quarter for the loss of influence they have sustained in the West. It is added that although France is necessarily compelled to maintain an attitude of reserve for the present, she has taken a prominent part in originating and preparing the plan in question. Be this as it may, the moment has certainly been well chosen for an interposition in favor of the Roman Catholics in Turkey, for the Porte is anything but well disposed toward the Greeks just now, owing to the peremptory proceedings of the Patriarch in the matter of the Bulgarian Church, and it would probably welcome any opportunity of thwarting the aspiring tendencies of the Greek hierarchy. It is also to be observed that Monsigner FRANCHI could easily take advantage of the split between the Greeks and the Bulgarians, in order to advance the interests of his Church, and that in the East politics are as much influenced by religion as here. Russia would, in such a case, have an opportunity of pursuing her own designs and those of Rome at the same time. The situation is, it will be seen, a very delicate one, and both the Russian diplomatists and the Greek hierarchy are eagerly on the look-out for the next move of the Papal emissary."

NAPOLEON III.

Hopes of English Clergymen for a Restoral of the Dynasty.

An address, of which the following is a copy, has been forwarded to Chislehurst. The document is signed by Dr. LEE, vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, England, and others of the clergy, besides a large number of lay signatories:

To His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French, K. G.:

May it please your Majesty.—We, the undersigned, while tendering the expression of our sincere and hearty sympathy with your Imperial Majesty, take the liberty of respectfully welcoming you to England.

Our earnest hope is that your Majesty, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, may speedily be recalled to France to restore once again social order and religious liberty, and to protect the peaceably-disposed of your country from the inroads of a barbarous Socialism, and the curse and despotism of an Anti-Christian Republic.

To this the Emperor has replied as follows:

CAMDEN-PLACE, CHISLEHURST, May 6.

GENTLEMEN: If the sorrow which the misfortunes heaped upon my country causes me could be alleviated, the lively sympathy which I have found since my arrival in England would have been a true consolation for me.

The address which you have sent me has been a new evidence of sympathy, which has deeply touched me. I thank you for it, gentlemen, as well as for your good wishes for France, and I beg you to believe me sincere. NAPOLEON.

DR. DOELLINGER.

Increasing Strength of His Position—Adherence of the South German Catholics—Father Hyacinthe and Neapolitan Priests in Encouragement of His Views.

The *German Correspondent* of May 6, says that the movement headed by Dr. DOELLINGER continues to gain ground in Southern Germany. Prof. FRIEDRICH, who belongs to the Court by right of his position, has made a personal application to the King of Bavaria for permission to continue his spiritual functions. The question has been referred to the Minister of Public Worship. The students of Munich proposed to arrange a torch procession in honor of Dr. DOELLINGER, but he declined the honor with thanks, as he had never accepted such compliments, and wished no demonstration of the kind to be made at present. It is said that he intends not to lecture at the University during next term, but to resume his courses in the winter. The students of Munich are signing an address approving of his views, which is to be forwarded to the other universities of Germany and Switzerland. It is said that the clergy of the Court have been given to understand that, though no wish is entertained to interfere with their ecclesiastical views or positions, they will do well not to join in any public declaration against Dr. DOELLINGER, in case such a step should be contemplated by the rest of the clergy, as by doing so they would show a want of respect for their superior. Such a step could not be demanded by the bishops, and if it were, the declaration would lose its voluntary character. The news that LORD ACTON is about to leave for England is unfounded, as he intends to remain with his old teacher and friend during the present crisis. In the meantime eighty Catholic parishes have signified their approval of Dr. DOELLINGER'S views. Professor BRENTANO has published, in the form of a pamphlet, a commentary on the paper he presented to the Munich Faculty of Law on the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. The Bavarian Bishops are about to meet at Eichstädt for the purpose of forwarding a common letter to the Pope. Father HYACINTHE has addressed from Rome a letter to Dr. DOELLINGER, in which he says the time of words is past and that of action come. The letter terminates: "Courage, great and noble heart! Be blest for having offered yourself spontaneously to the danger for the House of Israel. The strong ones have disappeared from among us, and have gone to rest—*consecuntur fortes in Israel et quiescunt*, but Jeosvah has raised you in your old days to be new counsel and new victories." A number of Neapolitan priests say, in an address to Dr. DOLLINGER: The day is, perhaps, not far off when Italy, now restored to life by national unity and political liberty, having obtained possession of her own Rome by the disinterested and powerful support of your great, free and learned Germany, will be able to accomplish for her what duration concurries, to emancipate her people and her clergy from degenerate political Popery, and to unite her great moral and political destinies to those of the people and clergy of loyal and Christian Germany. That day will be the day of the complete triumph of faith and science over the aberrations of the Papal theocracy and antiquated philosophy."

SPAIN.

The "Dos de Mayo" in Madrid—Ceremonies in the Morning and Fighting in the Evening.

Madrid (May 3) Correspondence of the London Echo.

Madrid celebrated yesterday its great national holiday in commemoration of the heroic resistance to, and victory obtained over, the French by the unarmed citizens of Madrid, on the 2d of May, 1808. It will be remembered how NAPOLEON I., in the attempted realization of his wild dream of subjugating all Europe, invaded Spain, and penetrated as far as Madrid, capturing and imprisoning FERDINAND VII. and placing JOSEPH BONAPARTE on the throne of Spain. The inhabitants of Madrid, wild with indignation, rose in their might and drove the French out of the city. Then followed the epic sieges of Saragossa and Gerona, and finally, the surrender of the French at Bailen. An obelisk was raised on the spot where the carnage was cruellest in Madrid, and where fell the men, women, and children, innumerable victims of their own heroism, and of MURAT'S fiendish cruelty. The ceremonies of yesterday were those always celebrated on the same occasion. At daybreak yesterday morning, we were awakened by the booming of the cannon, which was repeated at intervals throughout the day. From that time until eleven o'clock, masses were being continually said for the repose of the martyrs dead, as the four altars raised on the four sides of the obelisk, by as many priests as chose to volunteer their services for the day. At 11 the troops proceeded to line the streets from the Palace to the Monument, and at 1 o'clock the King left the Palace, followed by all the civil, scientific, and literary corporations of the city, including a committee from the Cortes and another from the Senate, besides all the high functionaries of Madrid. The King, as becoming the solemnity, walked all the distance from the Palace to the Monument, which is the whole length of Madrid. Upon arriving at the obelisk, the members of the Committees accompanying the King deposited crowns and wreaths on the turf and cypresses, and then the grand *Te Deum* was sung with superb effect, which closed the ceremonies. In the morning the offerings were music, incense and flowers, but at the evening sacrifice was a blood-offering, although, fortunately, no lives were lost. Madrid, owing to the situation of France, is filled with French, many of whom are "Reds," whose inclinations tend to speechifying in the coffee-houses and getting up unwholesome excitements, but whose courage is far below that of the Spanish women who died fighting for their country on that Second of May. These vessels of wrath suggested to some of the members of the International Society that a protest should be made against this "barbarous celebration, whose tendencies were to excite the antagonism of the races, which was contrary to the spirit of the age, when every effort was being made by the world's philanthropists to merge mankind into one vast brotherhood, and efface all memory of former enmities," &c. The suggestion was acted upon, and there were not wanting addle-pated Spaniards, who, forgetting the national traits and inestimability of their countrymen, joined the foreigners in forming an association, which it was advertised would meet on the night of the 2d of May, just at the hour when the people would be returning from the scene of the celebration. The object of the meeting would be to protest against the celebration of this anniversary, and it was to be held at the International Café in the Calle Alcalá. The attendance was large, and the greatest animation reigned. Speeches were made, furiously applauded, toasts proposed and drank, and the enthusiasm was at its height when Mueda and cries were heard outside of "Viva España! Viva el Dos de Mayo! Mueran los malos Españoles," which filled the hearts of the associated with dismay. The crowd outside evidently intended more mischief than from the threats it vociferated, and the meeting having no egress elsewhere, made a desperate sally from the café into the midst of the crowd. A general scrimmage followed. The Internationals, fearing for their lives, plunged into the nearest *cafés*, but were immediately followed and hunted out, and this gave rise to a separate fight in each of the numerous *cafés* that locality. The battle lasted from 8 o'clock till 10 of the evening, and although the only weapons used were canes and cudgels, the victims were very numerous, and many very badly hurt. I myself saw a number taken into the Café Suizo senseless, where they were cared for, and their wounds and bruises healed. The leaders of the row were the civil rampant "Club Gang." An athletic bull-fighter well known in Madrid formed one of the attacking party, and he never fails to be present on such occasions. The Police, as usual, were nowhere.

NEWS NOTES.

On one of the largest Atlantic steamers ever built had been floated from the ship-building yard of Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, Birkenhead. The vessel has been named the *Spain*, and is to form one of the National Steam-ship Company's line between Liverpool and New-York. Her length is 437 feet, her breadth of beam forty-three feet; she is of 4,000 tons burden, and has accommodation for 1,200 first-class and 1,400 steerage passengers. The engines of the *Spain* are the largest ever constructed on the compound principle, and the vessel is expected to be a great speed, both under steam and canvas.

The Roman municipality has contracted a loan of 50,000,000 francs for the extension and embellishment of the city. Three companies engage for the several undertakings of building a new quarter on Mount Requilino, of enlarging the existing streets, and removing old houses to make room for new. M. HAUSSMANN, the transformer of Paris, is at the head of a fourth company, which contemplates operations of greater magnitude.

The arrangements for the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Sir WALTER SCOTT, on the 9th August next, are now pretty well advanced, and so far as matters have gone, everything indicates that the commemoration will be attended with success. The Committee intrusted with the duty of carrying out the movement embraces the heads of the great public bodies of the city, many of the Lords-Lieutenant and conveners of counties throughout Scotland, the Provosts, and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It includes the names of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Stanley, Bishop Wordsworth, Lord Derby, Lord Houghton, Lord Stanhope, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, Alfred Tennyson, Charles Dickens (whose father had shortly before his death expressed his intention to be present.) Dr. Charles Mackay, Blanchard Jerrold, Thomas Hughes, Rev. G. R. Gleig, Rev. George Gilfillan, Mr. G. W. Lewes and the Lord Mayor of London. The Committee intend to take steps to establish a memorial in the name of Sir WALTER SCOTT in connexion with the University. A committee has been formed for the completion of the monument, and another body is being organized to carry out Sir W. R. MACKELL'S scheme of an exhibition. Many eminent men have accepted invitations to the festival in the Corn Exchange, and several ladies of literary fame are expected to be present.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Under Consideration—Absolute Secrecy Imposed on Senators—Rigors of Imprisonment in Contempt of the Senate—The Forthcoming Christian Convention—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—One result of all the talk in the Senate about the improper publication of the treaty, has been to kill all attempts to discuss the treaty publicly, or to remove the injunction of secrecy afterward. As a consequence, the treaty will, beyond doubt, be acted on by Wednesday or Thursday of the present week, and some Senators indulge the hope that a result may be reached even as early as Tuesday. In that case, the *Ouba* will not only take Minister SCHENCK and Earl DE GREY, but probably also the ratified treaty.

IN CONTEMPT OF THE SENATE.

The Senatorial prisoners do not find their durance *vile* quite so vile as it might be under other circumstances. Perhaps the irksomeness of confinement was somewhat felt this beautiful Sunday, as they viewed from their windows the green prospect of distant Arlington in luxuriant foliage, with the brilliant-hued Congressional gardens lying between (but, beyond technical) confinement, they are not suffering many rigors. On Saturday and today they received many callers. Their custody is rather figurative than otherwise. On calling, yesterday, we were confronted by a Sergeant-at-Arms, about two feet and a half high, who, when we inquired who was in charge, planted himself on both feet, drew himself to his full height, and, with Senatorial dignity, announced, "I am." "Can we see the prisoners?" said Col. CONNOR. "I'll see first if they'll see you," said the urchin, with a slightly contemptuous smile as he turned on his heel and entered the room. "Here, youngster, take our cards," said the Colonel. He took them, and in a moment we were ushered into the room of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, where the gentlemen are now undergoing executive execution of sentence. The quarters they occupy are better and more comfortable than any to be had at any city hotel. A fine, large, cool parlor, with sleeping-room and modern improvements attached, with furnishing and appliances for ease and comfort. We found the gentlemen in the enjoyment of home society. Mrs. WILSON, a graceful little lady was, as she naively remarked, "improving the opportunity to get acquainted with her husband," a bit of sarcasm on the hours that newspaper men keep which other newspaper men's wives will appreciate. RAMSDELL, Jr., was making very light of some heavy public documents in building a stable for an imaginative horse, while a parrot of brilliant plumage and profane vocabulary, one of RAMSDELL'S evidences of demoralized civilization in San Domingo, kept affectionate company. Their meals come up from the Senate restaurant, Spring chicken and strawberries, lamb and green peas, &c. They have ample opportunity for writing up the results of their meditations, and one great advantage over their brethren down on Fourteenth-street, in that the lucky Senators have only a little way to go to unburden themselves. As to unloosing the bonds of their imprisonment by answering the questions put to them, the prospect did not seem promising on Saturday.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Both Houses to investigate the condition of Southern affairs during the Summer, met today, and after passing some resolutions preliminary to the beginning of its active labors, adjourned till June 1. The Chairman, Mr. SCOTT, was authorized to summon such witnesses as, in his discretion, he might deem proper or necessary, so that when the members come together again the taking of evidence may begin at once. A circular will be sent to the Governors of States informing them of the investigation and its purpose, and inviting their co-operation.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The churches of the city are occupied with labors preliminary to the meeting of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations next Wednesday. About 1,000 delegates are expected to be present, and no pains are spared by the religious part of the community to improve the occasion by earnest Christian work. It is expected that several churches will be required to accommodate the attendants upon the meetings, which will be held every day and evening. One of the most interesting Conventions of the kind ever held is expected.

PERSONAL.

Quite a number of prominent New-Yorkers have been in town during the past week, among them Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD and Marshal SHARPE. Collector MURPHY arrived last night, and paid a long social visit to the President today.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Prominent Senators say the debate on the pending treaty has been conducted with perfect fairness, and that none of their fellow-members have shown the least disposition to delay unnecessarily final action upon it. The Committee on Foreign Relations, at their four or five meetings, spent in the aggregate about twenty hours in the examination of the treaty, in order to acquire a full knowledge of its provisions and give such explanations as might be desired during the discussion upon it in Executive Session. The treaty has been considered as in the Committee of the Whole, and was, yesterday, reported to the Senate. To-morrow several amendments will be offered, but, according to what Senators are represented as saying, no alterations will be made. There are efforts to take the vote on the ratification on Tuesday. It is argued that this can be done without detriment to the public interests. The Executive Department is anxious that Minister SCHENCK shall have in his possession the ratified treaty previous to his departure for London on Wednesday next. Of its ratification there is now no doubt. There being some misapprehension in the minds of Senators as to the course pursued in Great Britain with reference to to treaties, one of them applied for information Earl DE GREY, who said that treaties are in that country ratified by the Crown, and that the ratification can not be vitiated or set aside by the Parliament before whom treaties are laid for their information. Therefore, the treaty of Washington, after having been ratified by the Senate of this country and the Crown of England, even though Parliament should be opposed to it, will have the full force and effect intended by its terms. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, this morning in the presence of President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX and a number of Senators, prayed that the questions between the United States and England might be settled by means of the pending treaty, and the possible calamity of war be thus averted, and that it might in the future bind closer in peace two of the most enlightened and powerful nations of the globe.

THE RUSSIAN CLAIMS.

In the matter of the claim of ANNIE B. PERKINS, administratrix of the late BENJ. W. PERKINS, the Russian Government declined the offer of our arbitration, on the ground that it was entirely worthless. It, however, instructed Minister CATACAZY to propose to the Department of State the examination of the case by any public functionary, and accordingly the President appointed E. PESHINE SMITH, the solicitor of that Department, who has, in an elaborate report, come to a conclusion that the Russian Government having denied the authority of Mr. STOECKEL to contract for the delivery of 150 tons of gunpowder, he has reported against the validity, and in favor of the other branch, namely: the furnishing of 30,000 muskets, &c., and for their delivery in Russia. The contract was made with Capt. LESSOVSKY, whose authority in the premises is not disputed by the Russian Government. The solicitor concludes that the claimant is entitled to damages for being prevented by Russian agents from performing the contract, assessing damages in the sum of $295,000, with interest from July 1, 1856, until the money shall be paid. The matter, in its official form, will now doubtless be laid before the Russian Government.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN BANKS.

The following is a condensation of the abstracts of the reports of the Southern Banks, made to the Controller of the Currency, showing their condition at the close of business April 20:

Particulars.	
Georgia.	
Resources—Loans and discounts	$5,395,993
United States bonds	3,247,500
Due from banks and bankers	2,707,677
Bills of banks	386,626
Specie	25,000
Legal tenders	6,270,540
Due to banks	471,686
Aggregates	11,776,383
Number of banks, 11.	
North Carolina.	
Resources—Loans and discounts	$1,852,351
United States bonds	1,302,700
Due from banks and bankers	289,088
Bills of banks	75,388
Specie	21,822
Legal tenders	200,000
Liabilities—Capital	1,371,151
Profits	146,533
Bank notes outstanding	301,200
Deposits	1,197,000
Due to banks	1,207
Aggregates	4,622,161
Number of banks, 6.	
South Carolina.	
Resources—Loans and discounts	$1,852,351
United States bonds	691,000
Due from banks	606,611
Bills of banks	177,478
Specie	27,900
Legal tenders	254,700
Liabilities—Capital	1,400,000
Profits	200,740
Bank notes outstanding	209,200
Deposits	1,400,000
Due to banks	72,659
Aggregates	4,130,560
Number of banks, 5.	
Georgia.	
Resources—Loans and discounts	$2,441,220
United States bonds	2,060,000
Due from banks and bankers	687,000
Bills of banks	253,707
Specie	106,274
Legal tenders	377,220
Liabilities—Capital	2,150,000
Profits	267,287
Bank notes outstanding	1,702,290
Aggregates	6,048,220
Number of banks, 5.	
Alabama.	
Resources—Loans and discounts	$1,041,220
United States bonds	1,000,000
Due from banks	219,602
Bills of banks	24,000
Specie	10,000
Legal tenders	120,000
Liabilities—Capital	800,000
Profits	70,276
Bank notes outstanding	167,580
Deposits	404,000
Due to banks	22,000
Aggregates	1,464,320
Number of banks, 3.	
Louisiana.	
Resources—Loans and discounts	$2,214,172
United States bonds	1,000,000
Due from banks	1,117,625
Checks and other cash items	41,780
Bills of banks	41,000
Specie	1,000,000
Legal tenders	1,189,220
Liabilities—Capital	2,700,000
Profits	242,000
Bank notes outstanding	878,518
Deposits	4,186,220
Due to banks	538,200
Aggregates	8,550,200
Number of banks, 6.	

POPULATION OF OREGON.

The official census returns show the population of the State of Oregon to be 90,000, including 11,000 persons of foreign birth.

FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS.

Inhabitants of New-Jersey—Products of Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Of the total number of 906,369 native whites in the State of New-Jersey, 525,795 were born in New-Jersey, 5,369 in Connecticut, 1,729 in Delaware, 1,041 in Maine, 1,601 in Maryland, 6,000 in Massachusetts, 1,195 in New-Hampshire, 79,568 in New-York, 1,801 in Ohio, 87,997 in Pennsylvania, 1,189 in Vermont, and 1,373 in Virginia. Of the total number of 30,548 of native colored, 23,443 were born in New-Jersey, 1,228 in Delaware, 1,439 in Maryland, 1,182 in New-York, 1,845 in Pennsylvania, and 1,423 in Virginia. Of the total number of 128,943 persons of foreign birth, 54,008 were born in Germany, 36,614 in England, 30,784 in Ireland, 5,710 in Scotland, 2,473 in the British Provinces, 2,944 in Holland, 2,361 in Switzerland, and 604 in Wales.

PRODUCTIONS OF MINNESOTA.

The following is a statement of the productions of agriculture in the State of Minnesota, ninth census:

Improved land, acres	2,314,488
Woodland, acres	1,291,512
Other unimproved, acres	2,776,677
Cash value of farms	$27,621,681
Value of implements	$2,703,190
Amount of wages paid during the year	$4,846,278
Horses	92,726
Mules and asses	2,450
Milch cows	120,807
Working oxen	25,026
Other cattle	340,013
Sheep	121,308
Swine	146,076
Value of live stock	$20,301,020
Spring wheat, bushels	18,772,121
Winter wheat, bushels	26,227
Rye, bushels	75,419
Indian corn, bushels	4,776,116
Oats, bushels	10,602,491
Barley, bushels	1,031,527
Buckwheat, bushels	51,999
Tobacco, pounds	2,827
Wool, pounds	276,196
Peas and beans, pounds	26,952
Irish potatoes, pounds	1,931,519
Sweet potatoes, pounds	2,287
Orchard products	$18,513
Wine, gallons	1,750
Produce of market gardens	$118,776
Butter, pounds	2,461,276
Cheese, pounds	220,022
Milk sold, gallons	209,130
Hay, tons	691,621
Clover-seed, bushels	196
Grass-seed, bushels	3,045
Hops, p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITERATURE AND LIFE. By EDWIN P. WHIPPLE. Enlarged edition. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. 1871.

There are middle-aged men who may have derived their first literary impulse from the lectures of EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, and yet they retain, in the volume before us, the same freshness as when they were delivered nearly a generation ago. Among other topics, the present series includes a lecture on "Charles Dickens," prefaced by a general review of the growth and progress of novel-writing; another on "Wit and Humor;" a third on "Intellectual Health and Disease," and a paper on the "Use and Abuse of Words," which may be perused with even more profit today than at the slightly less wordy epoch when it was written. The peculiar charm of WHIPPLE'S criticism consists in the mass of illustrative matter drawn from an exceedingly wide course of reading with which he surrounds it. Apt anecdotes, historical *bons mots*, and quaint reflections from old authors, abound in his pages, and are applied with singular felicity to adorn and enhance the interest of the subject in hand. It is impossible to rise from the perusal of these genially appreciative pages, without wishing to know more of the literature to which they, either directly or incidentally, advert. For the formation of a literary taste in the juvenile mind, or for the sharpening of the somewhat blunted appreciation of older readers, no more suitable aid can be imagined than the compact little volume before us.

THE LANDS OF SCOTT. By JAMES F. HUNNEWELL. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1871.

This volume is designed to furnish sketches of "the long and wonderfully varied series" of the works of Sir WALTER SCOTT; "of the no less remarkable story of his life, and of the places with which both works and life are associated." The book is, therefore, partly biographical, partly topographical, partly condensed narrative, and partly descriptive. The bulk of Mr. HUNNEWELL'S labors have been devoted to familiarizing the reader with Scottish scenes and personages, just as the greater number of the productions of the author of *Waverly* were so occupied. England, France and the Rhine valley receive, however, their appropriate place in illustrating the localities chosen for the fiction of the Wizzard of the North. The accuracy in details which Mr. HUNNEWELL has carried into the execution of his happily-conceived and seasonable work, will be apparent to those familiar with any of the scenes to which he undertakes to act as a guide. The reader thoroughly familiar with the pages of SCOTT will find in the present work many fresh aids to the appreciation of the great novelist, and an overflowing abundance of topographical, historical, and traditional illustrations which have never before been brought together in so compact a form. To European tourists, in search of the picturesque, no guidance can be found so trustworthy as the pages of Sir WALTER SCOTT. Few people would, however, deem it convenient to carry about with them the entire Waverly series, and the poems into the bargain. *The Lands of Scott* is, therefore, precisely such a vade-mecum as the traveled lover of scenery, coupled with historical and poetical association, requires. For those to whom opportunity of so using the book is denied, a very truthful idea of the chief scenes of SCOTT'S prose and poetical romances may be obtained by a perusal of its pages. In addition to this, a very tolerable idea is conveyed of the structure of the plots both of poems and novels, as well as an appreciative discrimination of their leading characters and merits. As a centenary volume, *The Lands [of Scott* is likely to prove popular. As a contribution toward a more general and thorough appreciation of, perhaps, the greatest literary monuments of the century, it has a more permanent value and a wider interest.

MUSINGS OVER THE "CHRISTIAN YEAR" AND LYRA INNOCENTIUM. By CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

To the admirers of the Christian poet, JOHN KEBLE, this will be a welcome volume, not only on account of the appreciative review and commentary on his best-known works, but because it also presents pleasing recollections of the man himself in his private life at Hursley Vicarage. The authoress gives her own reminiscences of a thirty years' intimate acquaintance with the good vicar and his family, and adds several accounts from other of his friends. The quiet, almost holy life of a good Christian minister, who is at the same time a man of the clearest intellect and highest culture, possesses a charm for many people, and for almost all persons in their best moments, compared to which the contentious career of a public man is as vain babbling and impertinent noise. Such a life is that of the author of the *Christian Year*, as presented to us in the admiring pages of Miss YONGE. An air of perfect purity and serenity surrounds that Christian home at Hursley, and after breathing it even in imagination one feels an accession of the spirit of goodness and piety which most people are sorely in need of. The greater portion of this book is, however, taken up with what the author appropriately enough calls "musings" over the principal works of KEBLE, the "Christian Year" and the "Lyra Innocentium." Every one who has a taste for the best devotional poetry is familiar with these books, and every one who is familiar with them will find a pleasure in going over them with so enthusiastic and sympathetic an admirer of their beauties as Miss YONGE.

THREE YEARS IN THE FEDERAL CAVALRY. By WILLARD GLAZIER. New-York: R. H. FERGUSON & Co.

This book belongs to a large and rapidly increasing class, giving personal experiences and observations in the late war. The author was an officer in the army of the Potomac for three years, his service being finally terminated by capture and imprisonment, and he has been at work writing up his old diaries for the information of the public. Of course, there is much in the experience of every army officer that is interesting and something perhaps that is valuable as a contribution to history, but it would be an unlucky thing for the rest of the world if they were all to take to writing books. In the events of the late civil war in this country may be found a vast store of material for book making, and there is little danger that a goodly portion will not be gathered and put at the service of the public. As a rule, its only value, in the books which have thus far appeared, is as undigested matter which sometime or other may fall into able and judicious hands and be submitted to a pressure that will extract all that is of value to the world. This particular book seems to be neither better nor worse than others of its class. It gives an account of military operations, which are now a matter of history, from the standpoint of a participant who is probably less fitted to judge of their importance than one dealing with them only as a real or imaginary looker-on. The personal experience of the author was no more interesting than that of hundreds of other officers, and his way of telling it has no special charm. Those who can read everything giving the incidents and adventures of a military life with a relish, and whose interest in the campaigns of the army of the Potomac is inexhaustible, will find something after their taste in this book. The volume is got up in tolerable style, a little showy perhaps, and contains several illustrations of very ordinary merit.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS. Edited, with Notes and Comments. Second Edition. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

The series of letters contained in the present volume continues the narrative of the Franco-German war from the recapture of Orleans by the Germans, to the conclusion of peace before Paris. The correspondence is drawn from varied sources; now from within the lines of the army besieging the capital, and again from within the capital itself; sometimes the writer is a German officer on the march, and again he is a "special" with GARIBALDI at Dijon; now BISMARCK is the idol of the correspondent, and again it is TROCHU and GAMBETTA. While forming successive links in a connected narrative, the individuality of the letters has been strictly maintained. It is needless to say that this greatly enhances their interest, whether considered as stirring narratives or as the materials for future history. The process of lopping has been judiciously applied to much of the correspondence, which reflected the fancies of the writers more faithfully than existing facts, of which was written, even in the absence of materials, to satisfy the feverish desire for something in the shape of intelligence from the seat of war. In sustained interest and general reliability, the present volume is fully equal to its predecessor, and is, from first to last, as readable as it is trustworthy.

Books Received.

—*Beechcroft.* By the author of the *Heir of Redclyffe*, &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. In this volume the APPLETONS have given the public a very neat and pretty edition of one of Miss YONGE'S most popular novels.

—*The Metropolis Explained and Illustrated.* New-York: DEVLIN & Co. This useful little guide-book for the City of New-York is published and gratuitously distributed by the well-known firm of clothiers, DEVLIN & Co.

—*Emma Parker; or, Scenes in the Homes of the City Poor.* By the author of "Witnessing for Jesus." New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH. This is an interesting story of life among the lowly and destitute by one who has spent her days in deeds of charity among them.

—*What I Know About Farming.* By HORACE GREELEY. New-York: GEORGE W. CARLETON & Co. Of the author's qualifications to write upon this subject he says himself in his preface: "My practical knowledge of agriculture is meagre, and mainly acquired in a childhood long by gone; while of science I have but a smattering, if even that. They are right, therefore, who urge that my qualifications for writing on agriculture are slender indeed."

—*The People's Practical Poultry-Book:* A Work on the Breeds, Breeding, Rearing and General Management of Poultry. By WM. M. LEWIS. New-York: D. D. T. MOORE.

—*The Yosemite Guide-Book.* This little volume contains a description of the Yosemite Valley and the adjacent region. By J. D. WHITNEY, State Geologist of California, and is published by authority of the Legislature of that State. It comes from the well-known house of LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

—*Fifty Catholic Tracts on Various Subjects.* New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. These cover a great variety of moral and religious topics, treated from a Roman Catholic point of view.

—*Great Fortunes, and How They were Made.* By JAMES D. MCCABE, Jr. Philadelphia: GEO. MAC LEAN. This volume is made up of sketches of men who have been eminently successful in their several walks in life, many of whom are still living.

—*Foundations; or, Castles in the Air.* By ROSE PORTER. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH. This is a domestic story of the kind which floods the circulating libraries, and will be read with interest by many.

—*Outline Descriptions of Posts and Stations of Troops in the Military Division of the Atlantic.* By Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET. Philadelphia, headquarters of the Division. The title of this book indicates its contents. It is got up in a very neat and convenient form.

—*Climate for Invalids.* By LEDYARD BILL. New-York: WOOD & HOLBROOK. The bulk of this volume consists of a description of Minnesota, its scenery, towns, climate and various advantages. There is also a chapter on other localities famed for their health-giving climates.

—*The Daughter of an Egyptian King.* Translated from the German of GEORGE EBERS by HENRY REED. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. This is a historical novel, reproducing Egyptian life in the time of CAMBYSES. The author is director of the Museum at Jena, and holds a high rank as an antiquarian scholar.

—*Tattered Tom; or, The Story of a Street Arab.* By HORATIO ALGER, Jr. Boston: LORING. This volume begins a new series of juvenile books by the author of the "Ragged Dick" series, which has become quite popular with the boys. It contains graphic pictures of city life.

—*The Sermons of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church.* New-York: J. B. FORD & Co. This volume constitutes the fourth series of the "Plymouth Pulpit" discourses which has been given to the public in permanent form.

—*A Course of English Readings.* By JAMES PYCROFT, B. A. New-York: JAMES MILLER. This is a book containing many useful hints for those who need assistance in determining what they shall read and how they shall read it.

—*Hopeful Words for the Sick and Suffering.* New-York: Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.

—*Hesperia.* By CORA L. V. TAPPAN.

—*Christian Titles:* A Series of Practical Meditations. By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. New-York: Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.

—*Our Eyes and How to Take Care of Them.* By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, A. M., M. D. Boston: J. R. OSGOOD & Co. This little book contains a number of papers originally contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* on the important subject indicated in the title. The author is one of the most thorough and skillful ophthalmic surgeons in the country.

—*God's Rescues; or, The Lost Sheep, the Lost Coin and the Lost Son.* Three Discourses on Luke, XV. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Death from Injuries Received in an Affray.

HENRY SCHNORR, formerly of No. 406 West Forty-fifth-street, died Saturday at St. Luke's Hospital, as alleged, from injuries received on the 1st inst. at the hands of HENRY WOOLF. It is stated that SCHNORR was agent for a house in which WOOLF was a tenant, and a difficulty occurred between the two men about rent, and the matter finally coming to blows, WOOLF struck SCHNORR on the leg with a hatchet, causing a compound fracture. WOOLF was arrested at the time; and being arraigned before Justice BIXBY, was released on $1,000 bail. Yesterday Coroner YOUNG issued a warrant for the re-arrest of the assailant, to be held to await the result of the inquest.

NEW MAGAZINES.

The June *Harper's* is rich in the variety, no less than in the number, of its articles. Setting forth with a quaint illustrated poem, it passes through an extraordinary range of topics before coming to the familiar "Editor's Drawer" at the end. It has often been sportively said that the Hebrew and the Yankee cannot flourish side by side; that it is a case of diamond cut diamond. Mr. WM. ALLEN BUTLER'S "General Average" may be described as an illustration of this theory. The idea is ingenious, and its treatment clever. Still, we object to the inference that is unavoidable if Princeps and Moses are to be regarded as types of their respective people. We apprehend that sharp bargains and easy consciences in matters of trade are not confined to one race, any more than liberal dealing and integrity are.—In the "New-York Custom-house" a good deal of information is supplied that may often prove useful. *Harper's* is always fortunate in giving valuable facts about common things, with which all are supposed to be familiar, but which comparatively few really know anything about. A fifth paper of the "Florida Reef" series will be read with satisfaction, and its grotesque engravings duly wondered at. "Watkins Glen" is a lovely and romantic spot in the Lake district of Western New-York, and "Porte Crayon" an old and favorite contributor, does justice to it in a graphic description. The accompanying pictures are very good. "Annie Furness," "Anderce" and the "American Baron," are the serial fictions of the number, and their instalments will of course be eagerly devoured. Short stories are inserted with judicious alternation, "A Bohemian Household," and "That Place Under Government" being lightly and pleasantly told. Two articles on French subjects, "The Man in the Iron Mask" and "The Demolition of the Throne of Charles X." will attract notice, as all things must do that refer to the beautiful and unhappy country whose sufferings now move pity, as her achievements once won admiration. The miscellaneous reading of the different departments is marked by the usual care and discriminating adaptation to the taste of the great public, and there is some good poetry, including a copy of sweet, if homely, verses by the late ALICE CARY.

—Mr. WILSON FLAGG has the place of honor in the new *Atlantic*. His contribution, "Botanizing," is timely, and is likewise well written. "The Shifting of Power" is a conventional piece of disquisition, containing some statements no one would think of denying, and displaying, on the whole, more of acquaintance with public affairs than of culture. Mr. FIELDS' "Whispering Gallery" deals this month with Dickens. We learn from it that the famous moralist arrived in Boston during a snow-storm, that he laughed almost all the time, and that he thought the world of Boston and Cambridge people. We are also made aware that Mr. DICKENS disported himself in somewhat wild fashion on the first night mentioned, taking liberties with door-knobs and the like, so that we almost wonder that the constabulary of the staid, three-hilled city did not take the frisky foreigner in charge. Here is some account of the occasion:

"About midnight on that eventful landing, 'Boz,' [everybody called him 'Boz' in those days—having finished his supper came down into the office of the hotel, and joining the young Earl of M——, his fellow-voyager, sallied out for a first look at Boston streets. It was a stinging night, and the moon was at the full. Every object stood out sharp and glittering, and 'Boz' muffled up in a shaggy fur coat, ran over the shining frozen snow, wisely keeping the middle of the street for the most part. We boys followed cautiously behind, but near enough not to lose any of the fun. Of course the two gentlemen soon lost their way on emerging into Washington from Tremont-street. DICKENS kept up the constant chatter of his upper-class laughter as he went rapidly forward, reading the signs on the shops, and observing the 'architecture' of the new country into which he had dropped as it from the clouds. When the two arrived opposite the 'Old South Church' DICKENS screamed. To this day, I dare say, he could never tell why. Was it, think you, because of its fancied resemblance to St. Paul's or the Abbey? I declare to you the mystery of that sheet is still a mystery to me! If bell-handles had been noses during that rollicking ramble, what a quantity of Boston features would have been disturbed that night! DICKENS seemed quite unable to keep his fingers off the inviting knobs that protruded from the doors as he went past, and he pulled them with such vigor that one actually came off in his hand. Up one street, down another, into alleys, through back yards, saw the merry twain proceed. It was evident to us they had not the remotest suspicion how they were ever to find their way back to the Tremont House. Not a watchman was discoverable, and we felt it would be reserved for us to guide them back to their lodgings. Just as we began to think about it, we met a policeman, who kindly approached us and asked their way to the hotel. The Earl put the question to our party, and DICKENS spoke never a word, but stood by beating his hands and feet for warmth, the night having grown fiercely cold. Delighted with our luck, we volunteered to pilot the lost pair to the Tremont, and only paused when we had come to walk back with them instead of only a few blocks. When we got near the steps of the hotel, DICKENS turned to one of our party and asked, 'What is the punishment in this city when a person is detected in the act of pulling off a door-bell handle?' With admirable promptness, the lad looked him knowingly in the eye, and answered, 'The heaviest possible, Sir; he is instantly deprived of his *Pickwick!*'"

There is poetry by Mr. WHITTIER and others in this number; an appreciative examination of the new English edition of CHARLES LAMB'S works; a second article, by H. C. LOCKWOOD, on the capture of Fort Fisher, and further chapters of various serial productions.

—*The Galaxy* begins as usual with chapters of Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S "Lady Judith," the interest of which suffers no abatement. In the next paper, "Words and their Uses," Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE offers "the author's humble apology for having written his book." The position of this eminent writer ought, perhaps, to exempt him from the necessity for vindicating himself, or of replying to the objections of his critics. The reader, however, in forming his own opinion about the several points of controversy between Mr. WHITE and the professors who differ with him, will acquire some valuable information through the medium of this essay. The "Overland" chapters are devoted to a curious attempt at poisoning, and a sea voyage, during which awkward encounters take place. Next in order we find a poem entitled "O Star of France!" by WALT WHITMAN. It is sometimes no light labor to follow this highly-original thinker, but in the present instance his language is more simple than usual, and displays a less inordinate desire to be glittering and imaginative. Mr. A. H. GUERNSEY gives his concluding Chapters on the campaigns of ROBERT E. LEE. He endeavors to maintain that attitude of strict impartiality which historians of contemporaneous occurrences find so difficult, and while he denies to Gen. LEE an equal rank with the foremost great Captains of the world, he places him beside TURENNE and MASSENA. A short poem translated through the German from the Persian, by JOEL BENTON, precedes the fifth part of "The Nether Side of New-York." This affords an insight into the distinctive life and character of a portion of the criminal class of our population. It enables us to understand the condition of a life unlike our own, and to determine in our own minds what allowances and palliation may be made for those unhappy beings whose misery excites compassion, while their crimes provoke abhorrence. These are questions in which humanity is deeply interested, and Mr. CRAIGSEY has labored to solve them for the welfare of society. The chapter on "Sepulture" is full of varied information and judicious suggestions. "Ought We to Visit Her," one of Mrs. EDWARDS' best productions, is continued in this number, which likewise contains some quaint little Gascon stories by JOHN DURAND. "An Old Story" is the name of a short poem by FANNY DOWNING, in which there are some sad truths simply and unaffectedly told. "Fetters and Lures" is a tale of every-day life by ERNEST ROLAND. An interesting but brief sketch of GUIZOT is the last of this various assortment, which immediately precedes the scientific and critical matter. A portrait of the venerable French statesman just named adorns the magazine.

—*Scribner's Monthly* opens with the second paper on "The Wonders of the Yellow Stone." It equals in interest and marvel that which preceded it, and contains descriptions of the phenomena exhibited by rocks and water, and the materials which form the crust of the earth, and is assisted by numerous illustrations. The adventures of the enterprising explorers, and the strange freaks of nature they encountered; the dangers they passed and the additions they have been enabled to make to scientific knowledge, render their report extremely valuable. "Lights and Shadows of the War" is the first of a series of sketches of incidents which occurred in the Franco-Prussian campaign. The sympathies of the writer are evidently enlisted on the German side, but he indulges in no bitterness against the adversary. "Three Leaves from a Story," is a graceful little poem, charmingly illustrated by Miss HALLOCK, whose progress has been so rapid as to justify the opinion that she will attain a high position as an artist. A short memoir of Queen LOUISA, of Prussia, the mother of the present Emperor, precedes a description of Leipsic and its Fair. The little pictures which adorn this chapter are executed with more than ordinary skill. Mrs. OLIPHANT'S story of "Norah" is next brought to a conclusion. It is by no means one of her best productions. To Mr. A. S. TWOMBLY we are indebted for an able article on the St. Louis bridge, which will be an extraordinary monument of engineering skill and enterprise. A poem called "Making Port," by Mr. J. T. MCKAY, is followed by a story by Miss TRAFTON, which though verging on the improbable, is not devoid of power. An article contributed by Mr. DUFFIELD on the "Freedom of the Pulpit," is not exactly meant as an answer to a former one by Mr. WILKINSON on the "Bondage of the Pulpit," but is yet designed to present an opposite view of the case, and the writer sets forth his opinions with convincing eloquence. A painfully sad and weird little poem, and one of considerable ability, entitled "The Clothes of a Ghost," comes to us from the pen of Mrs. S. M. B. PIATT. GEORGE MACDONALD continues his story of "Wilfrid Cumbermede" in his usual earnest and thoughtful style, and Dr. HOLLAND discourses on the "Topics of the Time" with wonted ability. The views he takes of the present state of France, while depressing in the extreme, are doubtless correct. He says in conclusion: "It will be a glad day when France has popular culture and faith enough to maintain a Republic, but that day is very far in the future."

—*The Catholic World* censures with severity the American celebration held at the Academy of Music, New-York, on the 18th of January, in honor of the unity of Italy. In its view:

"Nothing can be more sad and discouraging to all right-minded men than to see a large number of the most distinguished and influential men of a great nation—statesmen, politicians, judges, lawyers, officers of the army, ministers of religion, journalists, poets, philosophers, scholars, professors and presidents of colleges and universities—assisting, by their presence, address, letters or comments, to applaud events notoriously brought about by fraud, craft, trick, calumny, and armed force, in contravention of every principle of international law and of public and private right. It is a sad thing for our Republic when so many of its representative men, whose names are recorded in this volume, can indorse the fraud and violence by which the Sard King has effected what he calls the unity of Italy, and congratulate him on his successful sacrilege and spoliation in the Roman State; and the only consolation left us is, that, with a solitary exception, no Catholic name appears on the list, and all the sympathizers are Protestants, and all, or nearly all, prominent adherents of the same dominant political party."

We must admit, with regret, that there were very few Democrats at the celebration; but we conceive that the true explanation of the fact is not altogether what the writer of the above would have us suppose. The article quoted proceeds to point out that the sole hope of mankind depends on the re-establishment of the Holy Father "in the full possession of his rights," which certainly suggests a gloomy prospect for the future. We trust, however, that even in the absence of the restoration of PIUS IX. to all the pristine rights and fealties of the Vatican, there may yet be some gleams of comfort for humanity. If, for example, as one consequence of the unification of Italy, the people of that country proceed to wash, to work, and to educate themselves—and they are said to be doing all these in an unprecedented manner—there may be consolation even for the humiliation of the Papacy. Other noteworthy papers in the *Catholic World* are "What Our Municipal Law Owes to the Church" "The Scepticism of the Age," and "The Apostacy of Dr. Döllinger."

—A bounteous feast is spread for its youthful readers by *Our Young Folks* for June. Mr. TROWBRIDGE has more of his lively story, "Jack Hazard and His Fortunes," and there is writing from ROSE TERRY, Mrs. DIAZ, EMILY BLAKE, LAURA D. NICHOLS, F. W. CLARKE and other capable hands. The number is well illustrated, and "The Evening Lamp" and "Our Letter-box" are full of things that young folks will be delighted to find, and that even old folks may read with sympathetic amusement.

Jubal A. Early Upbraids Southern Historians and his Northern Sympathizers.

Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY has published in a Southern magazine a long article giving an account of his attempted advance on Washington in July, 1864, in the hope of capturing the national capital, and explaining why he ran away so quickly when the old SIXTH Corps confronted him. He says that if he had only had as large a force as the authorities at Washington gave him credit for, he should certainly have captured the city; and he concludes his account with the following comments on Southern "historians" and Northern sympathizers:

"It was a great misfortune that we who had commands in the field when there was fighting to be done, did not always have an eye-witness as reporter, some of those who have undertaken to write histories since the close of the war, to remind us of our little short-comings and to hold up our hands occasionally when from fatigue they drooped. Perhaps many an error which they can now point out so clearly, might have been avoided. At any rate we could have had the satisfaction of getting them under fire occasionally, and then—there might not have been so many histories and biographies. It was another great misfortune that the war could not have been fought by fire-side Generals, with paper pellets instead of leaden bullets and iron shells and balls, for then doubtless it would have been brought to a happy issue; but, alas! this could not be. There is another class of critics which I sometimes hear of, persons who were in Washington and Baltimore during the whole war, and are now rampant Confederates, and can tell how Gen. LEE blundered at Gettysburg, and how I failed to capture Washington and Baltimore for want of a little energy. I have heard of those who say that I had only to march right in, when I would have been received with open arms and joined by troops of friends. It would have been consoling to me if only a few of them had opened their arms before I got in, or had come out to give me the welcome intelligence, and pilot me in. If things were as propitious as they represent, why did not our friends rise and open the gates to us? But they let me come and go, and they made no sign, and they must pardon me if I am a little incredulous."

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

There is probably no pleasanter time for visiting the South than during the months of March and April. At this season every thing appears to the best advantage; fresh and bright after the Winter's rains, and before the parching effect of the hot Summer's sun is seen on blade and leaf alike. It has been my privilege to travel more or less through the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and the eastern portion of Tennessee, during the past two months, under circumstances the most favorable for acquiring information as to the condition of things and the feelings of the people in these, to me, *terra incognita*, and I may say, at the outset, that every where have I met with a cordial and hearty welcome from friend and stranger alike. The generous hospitality of Southern houses has become something more than a mere tradition, for I have tasted its practical side. Not a disagreeable, or even unpleasant, feature casts its shadow over the past two months, yet have I been constantly in the "hands of the Philistines," and sought out the "lion in his den," instead of a reluctance and a desire to avoid anything pertaining to politics, my questions have always met with frank and ready answers. Opportunities of observation have been freely placed at my disposal, and the fear expressed always was that I would see too little, rather than too much. I propose now to give a sort of general resumé of my observations, assuming always that the desire is to learn the truth about all things, without requiring that it be colored to suit particular purposes.

HOW THE SOUTH LOOKS.

Coming myself, then, under the general heading of "the South" to the four States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, the appearance of the South as the Northern traveler, is as that of a totally distinct and separate country from any to which he has been accustomed. A superficial stagnation appears to be the leading characteristic of the seaboard towns, in marked contrast to the busy, thrifty life of Northern places with a corresponding population. I refer solely, of course, to towns bordering on the railroads in both sections of the country, knowing full well that there is but little difference between the genuine country village either in New-England or in South Carolina. In the South the depot is conceived of as but an objective point to which cotton can be brought, or as a temporary loading place for idlers of all colors; in the North, the station is the creation of the railroad, is built by it, and becomes the chief business point in the county. In the one case the advent of the "iron horse" has but little influence in creating a prosperous town; in the other, prosperity is the last car of the train, which is switched off when or the engine stops. The character of the scenery in the central portion of the Southern States is monotonous. On the sea-board and in the lowlands, a rich semi-tropical vegetation of a nature to which we of the North are naturally strangers, imparts a variety and charm pleasing both to the eye and to the æsthetic taste. So in the upper counties of the States under consideration, there is a pleasant contrast afforded by the rugged outline of the land, which does not, however, approach to the dignity of true "mountain scenery." But between these two extremes, the country is level, rich enough, if properly cultivated, but unrelieved by towering peak or lofty range of hills. The pine tree grows every where, calling forth the "rhyming sear:"

Where to the North, pine trees in prospect rise;
Where to the East, pine trees assail the skies;
Where to the West, pine trees obstruct the view;
Where to the South, pine trees forever grow."

Fine, large mansions, except in the neighborhood of the cities, are truly "few and far between." Instead you see continuously the rude log cabin of the negro laborer, a rough cotton press erected in the corner of some large cotton field, an antiquated apology for a barn to shelter the plantation stock, or a cluster of negro cabins where dwell the "field hands" of some planter, and near by, perhaps, the more pretentious residence of the "overseer" or "manager." In the lowlands, plenty of marsh; in the highlands, plenty of rock; while between the two extremes, plenty of good lands wasted in the clearing, or unused through lack of drainage.

GENERAL IMPRESSION.

The general impression profound is unquestionably unfavorable. Almost the first remark made by Northern friends would be: "Did you ever see such a God-forsaken country!" The general poverty of the South, as shown in the lands, consists in a lack of means to use properly the riches dispensed by Nature with a lavish hand. Or possibly the means being ready, there is a desire to keep rather than to expend. I do not think it too broad a statement to say that in many things the civilization of the South appears to be at least fifty years behind that of the North. This is seen most conspicuously in agricultural matters, but also in the intolerance which characterizes their political course of action. You may differ in politics negatively, as much as you choose, but when it comes to differing actively, you are apt to suffer a sort of social ostracism which is not pleasant. So, too, in their ideas of comfort, the Southerners are non-sybarites. Lavish of their hospitality, generous to their friends, luxurious in their entertainments, with a ready *savoir faire* and high-toned courtesy that never fails to charm, still, as a general thing, the Southern idea of comfort is that of fifty years ago. The educated, intelligent Southern gentleman is truly a prince of the blood royal; the opposite extreme is the veriest boor that ever did villein service to a feudal lord. The "poor whites," or, as they are contemptuously termed, the "white trash" and "crackers," are bigoted, ignorant, intolerant and brutish. Struggling in the world for a living, they conceive of the world as banded against them, and they tyrannize wherever, by fair means or foul, they can get the power. On a par with this class are the negroes, but the latter have the excuse of their previous condition of life for their low standard of intelligence and morality.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

By far the most difficult question today, is the one of how to deal justly with the negroes; justly to them as human beings, and justly to the whites also as intelligent men. What the negro was, is pretty well known; what he is after six years of freedom cannot be so easily answered. As a class, they are as dependent as children. Their first idea of freedom was the privilege of voting, and their next idea was the privilege of doing nothing. Fortunately for them, the South is dependent on them for its labor, and so necessity has taught new methods of management and forced them to work and to overcome their natural inclination to a life of inactivity. Their moral code is of the lowest conceivable grade, for which, however, it is hardly fair to blame them. Stealing and borrowing are synonymous terms with them; nor have they much idea of the sanctity of the marriage relation. Contracts they make and break at will, though to all these cases the exceptions are many and honorable. Of course, as legislators their ignorance can only breed corruption, and of the eighty-four colored law-makers of South Carolina two-thirds could hardly read or write their own names. As servants, they are docile and tractable, and a good negro servant is a treasure indeed.

SETTLING IN THE SOUTH.

The first requisite for settling anywhere is land. Of that the South has plenty to spare and cheap at that. In East Tennessee there is plenty of rich meadow land, well watered, and, with the uncleared portion thrown in, at $100 per acre. That is for the very best land; plenty can be had for a quarter of that sum, however. In Georgia land will average about $15 per acre; in Alabama $15 to $25, and in South Carolina $6 to $8. And the South needs emigration; it needs good, practical farmers; it needs capital and industry; it needs live, energetic working men. To such men I believe that the South will extend a generous welcome. The present prosperity of Knoxville and Chattanooga, in East Tennessee, and of Atlanta, in Georgia, is due almost entirely to the influence of Northern capital and brains. As to the social ostracism to which the families of settlers are said to be subjected, although I saw nothing of it, yet it by no means follows that it does not exist. Particularly is this true in South Carolina, which is in many respects as intolerant of political opposition as ever, with the intelligence of the State controlled by its lowest class, having been compelled to witness the rise into power of those hitherto deemed but little above the brute creation, and forced to submit to laws framed by this very class, with its pride brought low by defeat, with all the traditions, customs, manners and habits of its people at one stroke done away with, cherishing still and as firmly as ever a belief in the justice of their "lost cause," and a hope of its future triumph, every element that tends to perpetuate the present condition of things is looked on with suspicion. Of course, then, those who come South to settle and to make it their home, who are in political harmony with this element, will receive more courteous treatment than those who come with antagonistic principles. This alone will teach that true tolerance which is the foundation of republican government; meanwhile, active opposition being confined to the lowest native class of whites, with the State authorities enforcing strictly that clause in the United States Constitution which provides that the citizens of any State, shall have in any other State, all the privileges of its own citizens, the Northern settler may feel as secure as in any other section of the country. The Southern States desire to govern themselves, and do not desire the influx of a stream of political adventurers, although their means of arresting the advent of this class are somewhat peculiar.

THE KUKLUX.

A diligent search for the Kuklux organization was not productive of success, yet that some such thing exists no sane man can deny. Its operations seem confined to the sparsely settled counties, and I believe that the frank description of its present aspect given by Mr. STEPHENS, is the true answer to the question of its existence. Every community possesses a certain lawless element, always ready to take advantage of an unsettled condition of affairs politically or socially. In the far west this class of persons are dealt with by Vigilance Committees, and their energetic though lawless action is often the only means of purifying the social system. The results of the war threw upon the South a set of poverty-stricken, desperate men, with the rude habits of the camp and the lawless manners incidental to a soldier's life in time of war. Marauding, reading, stealing, and often killing, were the desperate means to which they resorted for a living. To protect themselves against this class, the citizens in many places formed what was known as the Kuklux organization, which was disbanded with the re-establishment of the State Governments, and the depredations and crimes now committed in both North and South Carolina are perpetrated by what Mr. STEPHENS termed the "rascally scum and leavings of that organization." As to the "political" nature of the Kuklux, is it not just as susceptible of belief that every man who is visited by a band of masked vagabonds should at once claim to be an adherent of the party possessing the power to redress his wrongs, and thus become a temporary martyr, as to jump at once to the conclusion that his politics were his sole offense? Personal spite, strong dislikes provoked by arbitrary conduct, party and family feuds, and a thousand other reasons might be urged in explanation of some of these "abominable outrages;" nothing under Heaven can excuse them. The remedy lies with the people themselves. I do not wish even to assume the appearance of an apologist for the Kuklux organization, but like almost everything else it is possible that there are two sides to this question, and it is but fair to give both a hearing. That the accounts about Kuklux outrages are exaggerated, will be admitted; as to the measure of the exaggeration, go South and judge for yourselves. A letter from a prominent gentleman in Georgia, which I have lately received, says: "As to Kuklux, the good citizens of the State of Georgia are as ignorant of such an organization, and as much opposed to all such lawless societies, if there be such, as President GRANT, Mr. GREELEY, or Rev. H. W. BEECHER. Indeed, if no other reason existed, it would be sufficient to prevent every Southerner from connecting himself with the Kuklux to know that the reported existence of such a band has caused an incalculable amount of injury to the South, and is now being used to keep alive the sad emotions caused by the war. Every true Southerner scorns entering any such secret clan. His cause was lost after a struggle which has few equals in history, and he is now willing to unite with honest men every where in sustaining a union of co-equal States under the Constitution. . . . We really want quiet, peace, and would like to see good feeling prevailing between all sections and parties, and bad men punished every where." Of course, all such statements must be taken *cum grano salis*, but I certainly neither saw nor heard anything during my Southern tour to warrant any other belief than that in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee there is as much order and obedience to the laws as usually existed in those States prior to 1861. In both the Carolinas, the political outlook is by no means so satisfactory, or, as Senator BROWN now put it, "those fellows have the very devil in them." It remains to be seen whether the Kuklux bill, or the action of the citizens themselves, will prove most effective in the restoration of quiet and prosperity.

THE SOUTH AGRICULTURALLY.

The bad farming system, which seems to be universal throughout the South, is a matter often alluded to. It would almost seem, on first thought, as though certain essays on the subject of cultivating the soil had been too literally adopted as a text book by the Southern planters, so bad is their present agricultural system. "Cotton is king" was echoed and re-echoed throughout the South before the war, and once again was the cry taken up as the rallying watchword for the planters. The result was that every one fortunate enough to be possessed of an acre of land devoted all his time, energies, and credit to his effort to become the sire of a royal stock.

There ensued as a natural consequence a low price of the staple, a lack of cereals, and a dependence on foreign markets for the necessities of life. Notwithstanding the homily on the subject preached by an evening contemporary, the universal expression among the Southern planters was that two more such crops of cotton would bankrupt the South. But not only was too much cotton raised, but land is wasted in the cultivation, or entirely neglected. Instead of removing stumps or rocks, they plow around them; the surface of the ground is only "scratched" with a "cultivator," although sub-soiling has never yet failed to produce good results; crops are only partially gathered. I know of one instance in East Tennessee where over seventy successive crops of corn have been raised from the same piece of ground; land is seldom put in clover or grass, instead of which large prices are paid for Western hay; the farming implements are rude, and but little account is taken of the advancements in agricultural as well as in other sciences; in fine, such a thing as "scientific farming" is yet to be undertaken on the greater portion of the Southern "sacred soil." To which statement there are of course many exceptions.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Assuming that the material prosperity of any and every section of the country is or ought to be the first anxiety of those in power, which is but another application of the old definition of good government, "the greatest good for the greatest number," without regard to what political faction may thus be brought into the ascendant, it is much to be doubted whether the present system of cultivating a cunkered soil is likely to produce the desired result. With the moderate and intelligent men of the South lies the remedy for the local ailments of the body politic. Give the South credit for human nature. Her leading minds became rebels from principle, and perhaps many believed themselves to be right; now that they have been whipped into submission, they are unable to take any part in the State Governments, and we have the spectacle presented of trying to govern States by the ignorant or inferior elements of its population. And run too, when the great requisite for their prosperity is an intelligent administration of laws framed by those who understand the people and their wants. The ratio of disturbances in the States is apparently in proportion to the exclusion of the better class from office. On the other hand, while the above aspect of the question points to Democratic Governments for the States as the best restorer of peace and prosperity, the same argument leads to the conclusion that a national Democratic Administration would lead to disorder and an undoing of much of the good that has been accomplished by the war. The Democratic crab proposes to advance by moving backward. I think that there can be but little doubt about this as a logical sequence of what Mr. STEPHENS said, when he will hear of nothing short of a declaration that the two last amendments to the Constitution are "unconstitutional and void." With him agree most of the leading men of the South whom it was my privilege to meet. Slavery they consider as done away with forever, and as the result of the war, and that is about the only result that they do "accept." A reactionary platform, similar to that of 1868, is their present ultimatum to the Northern Democracy.

The South has much to complain of and much to be grateful for, although to the latter part of my statement they would most probably demur. Possibly a mistaken treatment of traitors and an incompl

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 20.

FIRST BOARD.

[Illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[Illegible]

MONDAY, May 22—A. M.

The general Trade of the week past was up to a fair average for the month of May. In the line of Dry Goods business is somewhat slack, while in General Merchandize the demand continues liberal, although the difference from last year is less marked in April and May than in the previous three months, of which March was the heaviest in Foreign Goods. The amount of Imports marketed for the week was nearly equal to the original entries, so there is little or no accumulation in the Bonded Warehouses, thus far in the season. It is probable that for the Fiscal Year to end on 30th June the amount of Imports actually marketed, or entering into consumption, upon which Customs are paid, will more than equal the gross Importations of the Year.

The Exports of the week from New-York were nearly four and a half millions in Produce and two and a half millions in Gold and Silver. The amount of American Gold Coin sent abroad was less by about half a million than the previous week. At the same time the Export of Cotton from the Southern ports direct amounts to 68,000 bales, at rising values, and yielding an Exchange of about 9½,000,000.

The price of Gold is quoted ¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday week, partly on the influence of the stiff rates of Exchange up to Friday, but mainly a *Bull* speculation in the Gold Room, supposed to have been inaugurated for a rise of 2@2½ ₱ cent., but fell through, for the present at least, on the appearance of considerable sums of Exchange drawn against American Stocks recently negotiable in London and on the Continent, and also against some of the New 5 ₱ cent. Bonds of the United States, which were delivered to New-York subscribers on Thursday and Friday.

In the Money and Stock Markets the transactions of the week reflect a much improved confidence, attended by an unusually strong speculative spirit among the Brokers and great Railway people, whose new enterprises are finding favor abroad, while their established stocks are rapidly advancing at home. The latter are marked higher by 1 or 2 ₱ cent. on the Dividend Roads, and 4 ₱ cent. higher on the Common Stock of the Erie Company, revived as a fancy of the liveliest gambling interest, without much knowledge or even a well defined theory on the part of nine out of ten of the operators, as to where this long and gromly abused property is to land after being surrendered by GOULD and FISK, if they really mean a surrender, before they are ousted from control by the Federal Court.

The latest advices from Washington in regard to the ratification of the Treaty with Great Britain, leave little doubt that the general approval will be even more prompt and emphatic than at first hoped for. The result will undoubtedly promote an increased interest and confidence abroad in American affairs, and tend to greatly strengthen the demand for our Stocks, which is already sufficient to qualify the export of Gold in settlement of the heavy trade balances of the season. In regard to the New 5 ₱ cent. Stock, whether at home or abroad, there are various reasons, outside the question of Exchange, why it should be taken up, prominent among which are the condition of the revenue and the constant reduction of the present 6 ₱ cent. 5-20 years Stocks by actual purchase and cancellation. The Customs revenues of the Government specifically pledged to the payment of Interest and the liquidation of the Principal of the Public Debt have been increasing with the growth and prosperity of the Country since the close of the War in 1865, while the direct taxation of the People, under the Republican rule of Administration, *combining relief with economy*, has been reduced *more than one half*, and the Public Debt reduced in the same period nearly or quite one-fifth. The following figures illustrate these important and encouraging facts, including the estimates for the next fiscal year:

Fiscal year.	Customs.	Taxes.	Debt.
1865-66	$179,046,651	$311,931,547	$2,785,908,229
1866-67	164,464,099	192,876,732	2,678,111,817
1867-68	176,417,811	185,126,180	2,611,687,541
1870-71	206,000,000	154,000,000	2,320,762,765
1871-72	216,000,000	126,000,000	2,130,000,000

*Maximum of Debt at close of War.

The average monthly receipts from Customs this Fiscal year are $17,400,000. The average monthly payments for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $9,500,000. The average Customs receipts per month for the next year are estimated for $18,000,000 per month. The average Gold Interest payments per month not over $9,000,000, and with successful refunding, and the further application of the Gold surplus now in the Treasury, not over $8,000,000 per month. Since the close of the War the Taxes collected from the People have fallen off under the various Acts of relief and modification of 1865-66-70 from $30,000,000 per month to $10,500,000 per month. The Interest charge on the Public Debt, in the same time, has been brought down from $12,650,000 per month to $9,000,000 per month.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

	May 21, '70.	May 20, '71.	May 13, '71.
Loans	$370,577,200	$370,200,000	$367,900,000
Specie	14,764,600	14,744,600	14,744,600
Legal Tenders	31,276,100	33,000,000	32,900,000
Gold and Gold Notes	23,116,000	18,200,000	18,100,000
Other Legal Tenders	22,000,000	21,200,000	21,000,000
Deposits	204,653,000	205,584,000	201,950,000
Circulation	31,221,400	31,204,000	31,221,000
In Sub-Treasury	23,527,000	23,772,773	23,674,001

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the Statement of the corresponding week last year:

	May 13, '71.	May 20, '71.	May 21, '70.
Deposits	$201,584,018	$205,584,000	$204,653,000
Circulation	31,221,470	31,204,000	23,191,000
Together	$232,807,487	$236,788,000	$227,844,000
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$58,210,372	$59,220,000	$56,960,750
Actual bank	50,140,571	51,784,173	50,140,301
Surplus Reg. Tender	$1,929,799	$3,564,173	$3,179,551
Rate for money	4@6 ₱ ct.	4@6 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.

The Bank return shows increased strength in respect to the proportion of lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation by $954,948. The Loans vary only $305,200 from last Monday. The Deposits are up $1,687,982; the Greenbacks are up $3,260,029, while Gold and Gold Notes are down $863,716. The Circulation is withdrawn to the amount of $14,530.

Money closes easy at 4@6 ₱ cent. per annum to the Brokers, and Exchange at 1@1½ ₱ cent. lower than in the earlier part of the week. The rates on London 60 days are 110½@110¾ ₱ cent. Gold dull at 111¾@111¾.

The Treasury Office, for the week, took in $2,754,494 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $2,321,423 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Office also sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday last. The Export of American Gold Coin for the week is $1,776,000, and of other Gold and Silver $643,000—together, $2,417,000. The shipments of the day, (Saturday,) were less than expected by one-half, owing to the favorable turn in Foreign Exchange on Friday, confirmed by a reduction in the rate of the standard drawers of the market, Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $7,460,904, as against $6,648,118 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,806,496, against $3,607,044 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $2,417,998, against $716,496 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,754,427. The receipts of Cotton, countwise and by rail, 13,673 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandize at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,218	April 1	$11,020,388
August	20,220,290	April 8	8,542,400
September	26,053,250	April 15	8,815,987
October	24,445,671	April 22	9,252,000
November	26,822,102	April 29	10,262,000
December	27,405,103	May 6	7,946,237
January	20,000,000	May 13	6,681,251
February	23,005,722	May 20	7,460,904
March	30,486,670		
Total since July 1			$217,600,460
Against same date 1870			205,894,144
Increase since July 1			$62,216,316

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$14,117,272	March	$23,139,623
August	12,720,150	April 5	4,997,000
September	14,662,492	April 12	4,267,350
October	22,859,404	April 19	5,510,849
November	24,312,322	April 26	4,867,732
December	23,810,256	May 3	5,940,226
January	18,627,576	May 10	5,642,293
February	18,779,762	May 17	4,236,468
Total since July 1			$197,809,030
Against same date 1870			174,195,229
Increase since July 1			$23,613,798

Gold: May 20, 1871, 111¾ ₱ cent.
Gold: May 13, 1871, 111¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,431	April 1	$742,681
August	10,597,040	April 8	846,617
September	4,418,250	April 15	1,350,422
October	3,416,256	April 22	2,225,722
November	4,806,227	April 29	1,262,000
December	1,250,270	May 6	1,262,837
January	2,810,256	May 13	1,776,000
February	4,022,036	May 20	2,417,998
March	7,449,660		
Total since July 1			$72,065,959
Against same date 1870			28,007,251
Increase since July 1			$45,958,708

The following are the Customs receipt in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.	Gold interest paid.
July	$11,126,780	July	$37,466,450
August	15,646,267	August	2,122,750
September	14,704,382	September	2,966,000
October	17,154,409	October	3,112,650
November	16,676,234	November	2,966,000
December	4,966,317	December	3,622,741
January	15,236,020	January	16,665,100
February	14,000,000	February	2,454,111
March	15,951,969	March	4,005,250
April	12,000,000	April	1,026,750
May 6	2,962,000	May 6	4,646,000
May 13	3,000,000	May 13	2,672,000
May 20	2,754,427	May 20	2,321,423
Total, 1871	$133,213,205	Total, 1871	$90,054,225
Total, 1870	130,794,126	Total, 1870	62,027,281

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS WEEK.

	May 21, '70.
American Gold	111¾@111¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	111¾@111¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	111¾@111¾	114¾
U. S. 6 ₱ cent. 10-40s	109¾@110¾	106¾
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	101¾@102¾	98¾
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	94@93¾	96
Union Pacific Land Grants	85¾@86¾	....
New-York Central	99¾@100¾	101¾
New-York Central Scrip	92¾@93	96¾
Rock Island	114¾@115¾	119¾
Lake Shore	109¾@110¾	95¾
North-western Common	81¾@82¾	81¾
North-western Preferred	87@87¾	89¾
Reading	113¾@114¾	104¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾@32¾	38¼
St. Paul Common	62¾@63¾	66
St. Paul Preferred	81¾@82¾	79¾
Toledo and Wabash	64¾@65¾	65¼
Union Pacific	86¾@87¾	....
Erie	22¾@24¾@23¾	23¼

The Public Funds were steady through the day, closing firm; the Southern State Bonds quiet; the Pacific Railroad Bonds steady; the Railroad Stocks strong, but under less speculative excitement than on Friday, closing as follows, after the late Board of the Stock Exchange, as compared with Friday night. The Erie movement excited less remark than earlier in the week:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110¼	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¾
American Gold	111¼	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110¾	110¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100¼	100¾
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95	95
Reading Railroad	114¾	114¾
Chicago and Rock Island	114¾	115¾
North-west Common	86¼	86¾
North-west Preferred	98	98¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	46¾
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	81¾
St. Paul Common	62¾	63¾
Lake Shore	112¾	113¾
Ohio and Mississippi	37¼	38¼
Toledo and Wabash	64¼	64¾
Western Telegraph	59¾	60
Erie	23¼	23¾
Union Pacific	86¾	86¾
Central Pacific Bonds	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific Bonds	93¼	93¾
Union Land Grants	87	86¾
Union Incomes	98¼	98¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 20.

Gold receipts	$633,837 26
Gold payments	1,788,597 29
Gold balance	56,940,276 21
Currency receipts	554,774 61
Currency payments	1,007,506 06
Currency balance	6,826,396 44
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,462,000 00
Customs	451,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	117¼	5-20 coup., N. 1., '65	114
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	117¾	5-20 coup., '67	114¾
6 ₱ cent., reg., '67	114	5-20 coup., '68	114¾
6-20 coup., '67	114¾	5-20 coup., '69	114¾
6-20 coup., '68	114¾	10-40 reg.	109¾
6-20 coup., '69	114¾	10-40 coup.	110¼
6-20 coup., '70	115¼	currency	115¼
6-20 coup., '65	111¾	New Loan 5s	111¾
5-20 reg., N. 1., '65	113¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	70¾	Ala. & La. R. R. & B. O. 6s	47
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	70¾	Ark. 7s, M. & I. R. R.	49
Va. 6s, old	69¾	Ohio 6s	1[illegible]
Va. 6s, new bonds	70¾	Ohio 5s	1[illegible]
Va. 6s, new, Oct.	70¾	Ill. coup., 6s, '77	101
Ga. 6s	88	Ill. coup., 6s, '79	101
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92¾	Ill. 6s, War Loan	101
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	94¾	Ind. 5s, New Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	28	Ind. 5s, 10-20	100
N. Car. 6s, new	28	Mich. 6s, '86	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	28¾	Mich. 6s, '90	100
S. Car. 6s, new	68	N. Y. coup. 6s	105¾
S. Car. 6s, Act. Jan. 1, '71	68¾	N. Y. reg. 6s	105¾
S. Car. 6s, Act. 1, & Oct.	61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	103
Mo. 6s	91¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	103
Mo. 6s, P. R. & I. Ext.	84¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
La. 6s, old	60¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
La. 6s, new bonds	60¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	107¾
Col. 7s	114	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107¾
Conn. 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	108
Ala. 5s	70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '79	108
Ark. 6s, Funded	46		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	107	Marine	98
Manhattan	133	Commonwealth	92
Merchants'	110½	Importers & Traders'	120
Mechanics'	107	Park	101
Union	115	Leather Manufacturers'	100
America	110	Fourth National	114
City	125	Ninth National	114
Phenix	110	Tenth National	132
Tradesmen's	102	Fifth Avenue	150
Fulton	110	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Chemical	1100	Dist. & Mkt. Nat'l	132
Gallatin National	112	Pennsylvania Coal	320
Merchants' Exchange	102¾	Maryland Coal Co.	30
Hanover	107	American Coal	31
Commerce	120	Spring Mountain Coal	30
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	95	Canton Co., Baltimore	94
Ocean	95	Cumb. Coal & Iron	94
Exchange	90	Cumb. Coal & Iron	30
Pacific	120	Western Union Tel.	90
Chatham	105	Quicksilver Mining	12
Bank of the Republic	115	Quicksilver Pref.	19
Bank of N. America	102	Marlpose Mining	6¾
Hanover	107	Maripose Pref.	15¾
Metropolitan	124¾	Pacific Express	64
Citizens'	102	Wells-Fargo Express	64
Nassau	140	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2¾
Market	120	American M. U. Ex.	56¾
Nassau	103¾	American M. U. Ex. Scrip	56¾
Shoe and Leather	110	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	45¾
St. Nicholas	119		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '97	94	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	87¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Tol. & W. 1st, '90	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	89¾	Gt. Western 1st, '93	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gt. Western 2d, '93	85¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76-101		Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Sub., '76-101		Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	85
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Galena & Chi. 2d	95¾
Erie 1st, 1nd.	92¾	Chi., R. I. & P.	103
Erie 2d 7s, '76	93	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 2d 7s, '81	93	Morris & Essex 2d	90
Erie 6th 7s, '85	83¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	103¾
Long Dock bds.	92	N. J. Cen. new bds.	104¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102¾
N. Y. & H. 7s, '76	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	90
Harlem 1st 7s, '72	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	86
Harlem (Pt. & S.) 7s	90¾	P., F. W. & C. Sp. Fd. 7s	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	93	Cleve. & P. Cons. S. F.	92
R. & S. 7s, '77	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	93
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '72	113¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	112¾	M. & Alton S. F.	100¼
Mich. Sc. 7 ₱ ct. 20	97	Chi. & Alton 1st	102
M. S. & N. I. 8 ₱ ct.	100	Chi. & Alton 2d	90
Pac. R. 7s, gold bds.	99¾	Chi. & Miss. 1st	100¾
Central Pacific bds.	101¾	Chi. & Miss. Cons.	90¾
Union Pacific 1st bds.	93¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	90¾
Union Pacific L. G. bds.	85¾	Ill. Cen. 1st, '75	103
Union Pacific Inc. bds.	85¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	106¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7-10	97¾
Alton & T. H.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, int.	95¾
Alton & T. H. 2d bds.	76¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d, int.	85¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	89	Mil. & St. P. 2d, div.	70¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d, ———	67
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	89¾	Milwaukee & Chi. 1st	93
Chi. & N. W. Sk. Fd.	87¾	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99¾	Col. C. & Ind. 2d	71
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	104¾	Col., Pcn. & W. 1st, D.	90
Lack. & Western 1st	97¾	Col., Pcn. & W. 2d, D.	80
Del., Lack. & W. 7s	120	Del., Pcn. & W. 1st	97
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96	Del., Pcn. & W. 2d	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94¾	N. J. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. M.	94¾	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	85

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange. Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Buy and sell First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	1	Leather, sides	18,000
Beef, pkgs.	1	Resin, pkgs.	1,240
Cheese, boxes	1,970	Rice, pkgs.	375
Cotton-seed Meal, bls.	125	Oil-cake, pkgs.	220
Cotton, bales	13,673	Starch, boxes	1,600
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	47	Lard, pkgs.	405
Eggs, bbls.	1,000	Lard, kegs	100
Flour, bbls.	16,450	Butter, pkgs.	2,400
Wheat, bushels	37,000	Cheese, boxes	8,900
Corn, bushels	77,561	Tallow, pkgs.	15
Oats, bushels	20,550	Oil-cake, pkgs.	227
Malt, bushels	1,250	Pork, pkgs., brands	976
Rye, bushels	6,000	Beef, pkgs.	21
Peas, bushels	100	Starch, boxes	1,600
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,400	Tobacco, hhds.	271
Corn-meal, bags	525	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,276
Hops, bales	1,000	Whiskey, bbls.	727
Hemp, bales	14	Wool, bales	163

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Produce-room, have been as follows:

By the ship *Bridgewater*, for Liverpool—97 bbls. Tobacco, 29,305 bushels Wheat, 11 casks Sperm-oil, 1,220 bales Cotton, 113 bbls. Resin, 81 bales Hop-waste, 100 bales Cotton, 164 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark *J. Farrar*, for Liverpool—420 bags Lard, 113 bales Cotton, 60 tons Manganese Ore, 400 bbls. Syrup.

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—52 pkgs. Machinery, 50 bxs. Beer, 6 sm. boxes Cheese, 313 bales Cotton, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 453 boxes Bacon, 10 bags Clover-seed, 160 bags Lard, 50 sm. boxes Lard, 2 boxes Hams, 200 bbls. Lard-oil, 1 case Leather, 124 pkgs. Leather, 76 cases Milk, 10 pkgs. Grease, 12 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer *Sir R. Peel*, for London—8 cases Tobacco, 10 bbls. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Resin, 12,765 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 cases Paper, 500 cases Oysters, 200 boxes Cheese, 1,500 bbls. Linseed-cake.

By the bark *Castella*, for Gloucester—17,800 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Zeeander*, for Hayti—4 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Woolens, 663 bales Cotton, 220 Oxen, 220,577 lbs. Lard, 170 pkgs. Cotton, 90 bbls. Potash, 50 pkgs. Leather, 14 pkgs. Cotton, 23 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *N. H. Clements*, for Hayti—6 casks Whale-oil, 650 lbs. Lard, 100 boxes Bacon, 40 bales Cotton, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 1,600 Staves, 400 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. Lard.

By the bark *Alabama*, for Bremen—3,470 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Mary*, for Hamburg—726 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Quickstep*, for Antwerp—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Arcadia*, for Stettin—2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady, at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $7 00@7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspectors' warehouse, 311 bbls.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio at steady prices. The sales reported include 1,000 bags *Victoria*, 1,035 bags by the *Silvestre*, and (late yesterday,) 4,500 bags by the *Merriman*; and at Baltimore 1,000 bags by the *Quidnick*, on private terms. The *North America* has not arrived. Java with a couple of lots sold in other kinds. Domingo has been dull, but prices have been without change of moment; 250 bags Savanilla were sold, for consumption, on private terms. We quote—Java at 23@25c. gold; Rio, 19½@21c.; Laguayra, 16@16½c.; Rio, 10c. @13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16@16½c.; Maracaibo, 17c@18c.; Costa Rica, 12½c.@17½c.; Mocha, 24@25c.; Java, 23@25c.; Savanilla, 17½@18c.; Curacoa, 13c@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c. gold.

COTTON—The offerings have been light, as an advance of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. checked business, and on account of the delivery of 1,464 bales for sale on Saturday, (of which 165 bales were to arrive,) including 300 bales to shippers, 559 bales to spinners, 141 bales to speculators, and 464 bales in transit. About 1,000 bales for future delivery, basis of Low Middling, inconsiderable business, ruling, for May, 200 bales at 15½c.; June, 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; 1,000 bales at 15¾c.; July, 200 bales at 15¼c., and to-day, for May, 200 bales at 15½c.; June, 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; 400 bales at 15 7-16c.; July, 400 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,100 bales at 15¾c.; August, 200 bales at 15¼c.; September, 300 bales at 15¼c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported at the Cotton Exchange, were: Inferior to Low Middling, June, 15.35c.; July, 15.57c.; August, 15.72c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,774 bales, including 316 bales from Charleston, 132 bales from Norfolk, 421 bales from Wilmington, and 1,905 bales coastwise.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O. Tenn.
Ordinary	11¾	12	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	14	14¼	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling	16¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	17	17¼	17¼	17¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts this week	12,095
Receipts last week	13,661
Receipts this month	24,756
Receipts previous month	24,756
Receipts this year	24,756
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	705,192
Receipts since Sept. 1	705,192
Exports this week	2,247
Exports since Sept. 1	356,949
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,245
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	374,756
Estimated stock here	77,500

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.
Sept. 8	4,159	3,503	4,251	4,716
Sept. 11	11,258	1,678	11,306	10,793
Sept. 18	14,773	1,276	14,333	13,479
Sept. 25	20,312	4,702	18,311	20,714
Oct. 2	24,709	8,674	24,622	23,106
Oct. 9	44,756	16,467	37,695	34,557
Oct. 16	47,282	18,647	47,585	44,014
Oct. 23	57,009	24,667	57,393	55,295
Oct. 30	64,477	46,161	70,216	61,209
Nov. 6	73,393	49,278	80,045	80,359
Nov. 13	73,393	49,278	80,045	80,359
Nov. 20	73,648	3,258	70,666	46,800
Nov. 27	74,949	32,240	69,727	121,420
Dec. 4	76,882	38,822	73,376	94,810
Dec. 11	66,744	47,572	68,482	101,270
Dec. 18	69,012	51,924	110,610	45,040
Dec. 25	71,698	62,276	112,519	69,264
Jan. 1	72,450	71,127	107,877	97,446
Jan. 8	74,705	71,668	101,697	47,417
Jan. 15	73,700	67,445	89,743	45,881
Jan. 22	80,783	23,100	93,899	30,625
Jan. 29	89,599	28,700	94,151	44,000
Feb. 5	91,278	55,778	98,356	56,115
Feb. 12	86,799	57,549	71,359	43,164
Feb. 19	79,422	46,420	64,424	43,782
Feb. 26	80,000	50,000	80,000	80,000
March 4	71,698	38,256	74,430	46,881
March 11	80,727	41,943	67,228	70,677
March 18	82,272	14,103	63,057	61,251
March 25	82,309	29,777	64,351	46,203
April 1	82,310	45,841	51,674	69,205
April 8	81,731	45,473	48,042	70,446
April 15	74,011	44,654	41,760	63,580
April 22	67,150	44,622	41,760	63,580
April 29	57,000	38,000	41,760	63,580
May 6	51,540	31,852	41,343	54,189
May 13	51,668	28,121	37,026	47,799
May 20	51,668	31,833	35,977	40,253
May 20	51,668	31,833	35,977	40,253

Messrs. Easton & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the present year:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Cont.
New-Orleans	12,533	109,290	17,071	20,004
Mobile	2,000	4,750	1,000	....
Galveston	5,975	58,274	901	2,777
Florida	67	....	....	....
Savannah	5,642	30,583	2,772	3,623
Charleston	1,500	17,000	2,100	....
New-York	6,023	76,791	6,853	633
Boston, Phila. & Balt.	2,317	44,074	670	....
Total this week	36,075	360,816	30,751	41,036
Previously reported	3,659,765	....	2,115,299	651,060
Total since Sept. 1	76,3,716,840	360,816	2,154,050	692,096
Same time last year	3,451,364	276,462	1,974,490	690,837

Stock in the Interior Towns, May 19.

	1871.	1870.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	11,866	12,620
Columbus, Ga.	8,605	7,050
Macon, Ga.	5,024	7,760
Selma, Ala.	2,000	....
Montgomery, Ala.	3,516	1,100
Memphis, Tenn.	10,537	15,000
Nashville, Tenn.	1,563	4,926
Total	46,923	48,056

Statistical Position.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	387,000	460,000	382,000
Afloat from India	114,000	181,000	286,000
Afloat from America	260,000	127,000	184,000
Stock in London	61,500	47,750	52,000
Afloat for London	40,000	32,000	44,000
Stock in Havre	39,000	60,000	30,400
Afloat for Havre	17,910	39,717	67,704
Stock in Bremen	24,200	19,100	7,241
Af

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., corner Irving-place. CRISPINO E LA COMARE. (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Messrs. Carozelli, Orlandini and Rotta.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. PLAYING WITH FIRE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Stoddart and Mrs. Henry and Miss Rose Coghlan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d-st. and 6th-av. A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Mollenhauer and Miss Peterson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, near Prince-st. KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER, 24th-st., near Broadway. USED UP and MR. GATHERWOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Mathews, Davidge, Hoskins, and Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Linda Dietz.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, near Bleecker-st. JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Marsden, Pearce, and Miss Ada Harland.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

IRVING HALL, Irving-place, corner 15th-st. PANORAMA OF GERMANY and CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th-av., corner 59th-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE, 29th-st., corner Broadway. NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
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Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring their favors as early in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at Hall's Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

Paris was entered at two points at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the forces of the Assembly, the insurgents abandoning the ramparts. On Saturday the Communists abandoned several small places in the suburbs of Paris, returning to the city, in a state of disorder. Breaching batteries on the slope of Fort de Mont Valerien had opened on the ramparts, and everything was in readiness for the storming of the city. The Central Committee, on Saturday, threatened to confiscate the Government securities (rentes) of absent Parisians, unless they returned to their domiciles within forty-eight hours. G. PYAT proposed, in the Commune, that bachelors be taxed, and the confessional be abolished. President THIERS has officially announced the success of the Versailles forces, and a terrible bombardment is in progress all along the line.

There are reports that FAVRE and SIMON will withdraw from the Versailles Government. ROCHEFORT is at Versailles under arrest. Reports are contradictory regarding the mood of the Communists, some representing them as hopeful and others as despondent. BISMARCK and FAVRE have arrived at Frankfort to exchange ratifications of the treaty of peace. Dr. DOELLINGER is to visit London.

GENERAL.

Friend SAMUEL M. JANNEY, of Virginia, will resign his position as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nebraska, next Autumn, and will return home. His advanced years, and the severe Winters of Nebraska, impel him to the resignation. He will then have been absent about two years and a half. The person who will be recommended by the Friends to fill his place is BARCLAY WHITE, of New-Jersey, a well-known and most excellent man.

The Tehuantepec surveying party is on its way home. Capt. SHUFELDT reports that a thorough survey has been made of this route, and he is satisfied that an interoceanic surface canal can be built across that isthmus with no more expense than the importance of the work will justify.

The Subcommittee of the Kuklux Congressional Committee, met Saturday morning, and without transacting any business, adjourned till the 1st of June.

The coal troubles, having eventuated in bloodshed, are now rapidly subsiding. The difficulties between the operators and working men, which led to the strike in January last, having been settled by the decision of the umpire, Judge ELWELL, the whole Schuylkill region is now fairly at work.

Ex-Senator HIRAM R. REVELS has been elected President of Alcorn University, at Jackson, Miss. Mr. REVELS was nominated by Gov. ALCORN, and the election was an unanimous one. The remaining officers and members of the University Board are gentlemen who will do no discredit to their positions.

The Blossom Club excursionists are on their way home from California.

It is announced that the debate on the pending treaty is conducted with fairness, and no disposition is shown by Senators to unnecessarily delay final disposition of the document. The President is anxious that Mr. SCHENCK shall take to England the ratified treaty on Wednesday next, which is considered feasible.

JOHN MCGINNIS, of Stony Hollow, Ulster County, was cut to pieces on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad on Thursday night. He was asleep on the track, and the train ran over him.

The forests in the Highlands, Sullivan and Ulster Counties, are afire, and considerable tracts of woodland have been burnt over. Many deer and bears are believed to have perished in the Shandaken Mountains.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Chicago, Saturday, the Committee of Twenty-one on the benevolent work of the Church made their report, setting forth a complete plan of operations for the future. It was accepted and made the second order for Wednesday next.

The Massachusetts Legislature proposes to investigate the probable effects of the Washington Treaty on the fisheries.

Winnipeg advices state that the military force is being disbanded as resident settlers. Lumber is scarce, and the Government are building sheds for the temporary shelter of emigrants. The public budget has been made up on the most favorable terms. The Legislature was prorogued by the Governor with the usual ceremonies.

M. TRESHARD, the French Minister, is going back to France.

The Binghamton *Leader* asserts that RULOFF confessed to its editor that he fired the shot that killed MYRICK, and that he also murdered his wife, insisting, however, repeatedly, that he did not kill his child, and that she is still alive, mentioning the name by which she is now known, and the place where she is. As all the particulars are reserved for a "book," these assertions may be received with caution.

WILLIAM A. GLOVER, who was arrested in New-York on Friday, was brought to Boston, Saturday, charged with the robbery of the Boylston Bank, two years ago.

The citizens of Winthrop, Me., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of that town Saturday. Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN delivered the oration.

The statement that the young lady who committed suicide at the Stevens House, New-York, was a niece of Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN, of Moshesige, N. Y., is wholly incorrect. Mr. SELDEN never had a niece bearing his name.

The United States Senate, Saturday, spent some time in hearing personal explanations regarding the premature disclosure of the treaty lately submitted, but they brought out no new facts. The remainder of the day was spent in Executive Session.

The recently reported Indian depredations and hostilities, in the Kiowa section, are discredited. The movements of troops in Texas and on the Red River have prevented the customary moonlight raids.

A man named ROBERT LAMB, from New-York, has been arrested at Harrisburg, Penn., for robbing a safe. He was found in possession of sixty implements of the most approved patterns.

What is the Use of a Democratic Party?

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the ornamental candidate of the Massachusetts Democracy for Governor, and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, the leader of the Ohio Democracy, have both been trying their hands at constructing a new platform for the Democratic Party of the country—the first in a letter to a fellow-Democrat in Missouri, and the last in a series of resolutions submitted to an Ohio Convention. It is worthy of note that both these shining lights of the new Democratic faith arrive at substantially the same conclusions, and erect substantially the same platform; but the most striking thing about it is that their new platform amounts to a virtual surrender of the Democratic Party into the hands of the Republicans. In erecting such a platform, these Democratic architects have evidently "builded better than they knew," and, if it is to be adopted, their party might as well disperse into thin air. Listen to Mr. ADAMS:

"The Constitution was struck down by the assault upon Sumter, as all constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the vital significance of the present Administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they love and the good nature which they repress. What, then, is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of those who profess a fondness for camels and yet strain so fantastically at this gnat? For the essence of all Democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law. Equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all. That is the only genuine democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too democratic for Democrats only because the enfranchised are black?"

Surely no Republican need ask for sounder doctrine than that. Both VALLANDIGHAM and ADAMS lay down, as the first plank in their new platform, that the Democratic Party shall "accept the situation," and abide in good faith by the results of the war—all the amendments to the Constitution included. This is all that the Republicans ask, and, when this is done, there will be really no important points of difference between the two parties, so far as principles or measures are concerned. Almost the only ground of attack which the Democratic Party has today against their opponents, arises out of measures that have been rendered necessary by the refusal of that party to accept, in good faith, the issues settled by the war. As Mr. ADAMS truly says: "The people (not the Republican Party) will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, *which is the real significance of the present administration*, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed." When the Democratic Party shall convince the people that it has no longer any design to dispute these trophies, the people may consent to accept the new platform—though it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will deem it necessary to drop the name of Republicans, and assume that of Democrats, merely to accommodate these eleventh-hour converts.

The Protection of Passengers.

The point raised by a correspondent, on Saturday, regarding the protection of passengers by railroads or other public conveyances, has lately been determined in Maine by fixing the responsibility on the corporation or individuals owning the conveyance. It may be that the law will not directly interpose save in the event of absolute, as distinguished from technical, assault. But, in the case referred to, the law holds the Company fully responsible for the passenger's protection. The duty of railway companies is declared not to cease with the mere safe conveyance of their passengers. The companies are likewise bound to guard their passengers from annoyance or insult. Hence, the convenient refuge of the conductor who declined to interfere in behalf of our correspondent, "R. G. W."—that he had "no control over a man's tongue,"—comes to naught.

The plaintiff in the suit to which we have once before referred, being in a railway car, gave up his ticket, on demand, to a brakeman. Soon after, the brakeman came back and asked for the ticket again. He was reminded that he had already received it, but burst into a fit of rage, and swore that no such thing had occurred. He went on to abuse the unfortunate passenger in a style quite worthy of a New-York rough. The passenger was a liar, a cheat who was trying to evade the payment of his fare, and this was not the first time he had tried it. Finally, leaning over the passenger, the brakeman brought his fist close to his victim's face, shaking it violently, and threatening then and there to "split his head open," and "spill his brains" on the spot. Still, there was no physical assault; but, as in the case of our correspondent, the law regards this kind of attack as a technical or constructive assault, and of a nature to justify the award of damages. Now the defendants, the employers of the warlike brakeman, were proved to have been made aware of that official's misconduct. It was also shown that, well knowing the facts, they did not discharge the man, but kept him on in their employ, in which he continued at the time of the trial. The Court instructed the jury that the case was one for exemplary damages; and the jury returned a verdict for $5,850, and the appellate Courts have coincided with the first Judge in refusing to set the verdict aside.

The Judge laid down the law substantially as follows: That the common carrier's obligation is to carry his passengers safely and properly and to treat them respectfully; and if he intrusts the performance of this duty to servants, the law holds him responsible for the manner in which they execute the trust. The law seems to be well settled now that the carrier is obliged to defend his passenger from violence and insult, *from whatever source they may arise*. It is true that the carrier is not regarded as an absolute insurer of his passenger's safety against every possible danger; but he is bound to use all such reasonable precautions as human judgment and foresight are capable of to make the journey of his passenger safe and comfortable. He must, consequently, not only protect his passenger against the violence and insults of strangers and co-passengers, but also against the violence and insults of his own servants. Hence, if this duty to the passenger is not performed, if this protection is not furnished, but, on the contrary, the passenger is assaulted or insulted through the negligence or willful misconduct of the carrier's servant, the carrier is necessarily responsible.

The civil suit, therefore, suggested by the Police Sergeant to our correspondent as his only remedy, should not be brought, as "R. G. W." seems to imply, against the ruffian, his assailant, but against the corporation owning the car. We imagine that a test case would result in a manner similar to that of the recent Maine precedent—always provided "Ring" Judges did not control the issue—and that severe damages would pretty effectually cut short the propositions about mashing the faces, and breaking the skulls of their fellow-passengers, which now come so freely from the mouths of certain cowardly scoundrels who ride up and down in our street cars.

Will Senator Murphy Speak?

If Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY has any regard for his character, he will let the public hear from him about the "infamous" amendments" to the Code, of which he must know more than most men. Mr. MURPHY was last session Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. He has been a Senator now nearly ten years—an active, ambitious, leading Senator; for seven years he has been on the Judiciary Committee; for two years he has been its Chairman. It cannot be but that he knew whence this Code bill came, who asked for it, who introduced it, who pushed it, and who had power enough to make so able a lawyer, so experienced a legislator, so shrewd a politician, and a man so proud as he of his independence, sanction its villainous and offensive provisions. We will not insult Mr. MURPHY by supposing that he can fail to see the nature of the bill. Other members of the profession in which he has himself been so successful have spoken very plainly about it. Mr. EVARTS says of its clothing the Judiciary with the powers of the common law in punishing contempt, that it "puts us back to the sixteenth century for precedents of power, and leaves us to the individual caprice of a Judge acting in his own case for contempts offered to him without appeal, without rules, without responsibility." Judge EMOTT said it gave the Courts power to imprison a man for saying what Judge EMOTT said at a meeting of the Bar Association, and which was much less expressive of contempt for certain New-York judicial officers than what Mr. MURPHY himself must have often said. Ex-Judge EDMONDS was so moved by abhorrence for the excesses and outrages of the bill that he "trusted in God" that the Governor would veto it, and though the devout form of the expression looked a little odd in such close connection with the name of Gov. HOFFMAN, we are sure that it was a sincere indication of the extremity of the writer's feelings. Even Mr. TILDEN—the honored Chairman of the New-York delegation in the last Democratic National Convention—thought the "innovations" in the bill "ought to prevent its becoming a law under any circumstances."

No doubt Mr. MURPHY agrees with these gentlemen. We know very well, from numerous passages in his political history, that Mr. MURPHY thinks for himself, though he may be constrained to act according to the dictates of his party leaders. Now there is one point in the bill that must have seemed to him peculiarly opposed to justice and decency. That is the transfer of cases already denied to certain Courts in New-York for adjudication to those Courts. This is the worst form of special legislation. It is, as Mr. MURPHY must know, legislation for the special benefit of one set of men who maintain intimacy with one Judge. Special legislation is the *bête noir* of Mr. MURPHY's mind. He fought it vigorously and ably for eight years in the Senate Chamber. He is, indeed, nothing, if not the champion of general as opposed to special laws. Of course he knows that no special laws can be so repugnant to a sound legal judgment as those devised to put unprecedented powers into the hands of the Courts, for special and notoriously not interested uses.

Again, the vast patronage vested by this bill into certain famous Courts, Mr. MURPHY must know to be demoralizing in its influences. We remember the zeal with which he opposed the concentration of the appointing power in the hands of the Mayors of cities, when that was proposed in the Constitutional Convention; and though he subsequently supported the New-York charter, which concentrated much greater powers in the hands of Mayor HALL, who was never chosen to exercise any such trust, that only shows how strong party chains are. Mr. MURPHY knows very well that the corruption of the Judiciary by patronage, such as this bill heaps upon a few Courts, is a great deal worse than the effect of patronage on an Executive. The latter, at most, but paralyses the agencies of good government. The former pollutes the very sources of justice. It is now more than a year since the New-York *World* declared that "judicial patronage—like referees, receivers, Commissioners to open or widen streets—has already sufficiently debauched the judicial department." Mr. MURPHY, of course, knows that it has been getting continually more debauched ever since, and that this bill would give the final blow to all respect for the Courts it is specially framed to enrich—if there were any respect left to be destroyed.

Mr. MURPHY owes it to himself and to the public to show how a bill, which we have no doubt he condemned and abhorred with the intensity of an honest lawyer and an upright statesman, got through the committee of which he is Chairman. There is a deep mystery hanging over this transaction which only grows deeper the closer we look at it. And the point of by no means the least obscurity is, what influences could the framers of this bill bring to bear on a man like Mr. MURPHY that would silence his indignant protest, close his eyes to the gloomy vista of corruption and oppression opened by it, and force him to contradict every manly utterance of his political life in order to commend it, as Chairman of the most important Committee of the Senate, to the Senate's favor.

If Mr. MURPHY can honestly say that this monster was not brought to life through his kind offices, the public will be only the more curious to know by whom it was introduced to the world, and, perhaps, that natural curiosity Mr. MURPHY may be able and willing to gratify.

The Coming Race for the America's Cup.

An unfortunate fatality seems to attend championship contests, so that no matter how friendly the spirit in which they are begun, they generally engender bitter feelings, lead to long newspaper controversies, and not unfrequently end by leaving two or more claimants for the coveted prize. Although our yachtsmen have been engaged in numerous contests in which many more than the principal participants were deeply interested, their nautical experience seems to have instilled in them so much of the bluff, hearty honesty which characterizes the professional sailor, that whenever disputes have arisen, they have been settled in accordance with equity and common sense, rather than by recourse to the nice points and crafty interpretations which are so often found in legal proceedings. The recent discussions on the subject of the coming race for the *America's* cup are doing much toward making that contest one of sharp practice and word-twisting, instead of a test of the weatherliness and good sailing of English and American yachts. When Mr. ASHBURY asserted that, according to the letter assigning the Challenge Cup to the New-York Yacht Club, he could not be required to sail against a fleet as he did last Summer, but that a champion vessel must be chosen to sail against his vessel, the *Livonia*, we thought he was asking too much. The trustees of that cup, however, have since then unanimously agreed to accede to this demand, so that the next race will possess little more national interest than a private match between an English and American yacht, although the prize is one of which American sailors have so long been proud.

But it appears that this concession on the part of the New-York Club is not enough to satisfy this British aspirant for yachting honors. Not only does he claim the right of contending with a single vessel, but he proposes to sail eight races for it. In a recent speech he announced that he had already received certificates from eight clubs in England appointing him their representative in American waters, and that instead of one he should therefore have eight chances for the cup, and that some of the races he proposed to sail in January when the small yachts would stand no chance. As the *Livonia* is moreover smaller than the *Sappho*, the *Dauntless* and other of our largest yachts, they will all be compelled to allow her time in races run under the rules of the New-York Club. There is no knowing how many more clubs Mr. ASHBURY may receive certificates from before his final departure for this country, so that he may on his arrival here claim the right to race for the Queen's Cup every day for two or three weeks. Such a procedure would not only divest the contest of all importance, but would convert it into a broad farce.

Fortunately, the letter of trust under which the cup is held provides that six months' notice must be given by any party proposing to contend for its possession, so that according to the laws ordinarily governing in sporting matters, Mr. ASHBURY must sail a single race in his character as the representative of his eight or a dozen clubs, or, in case he is not successful in his first matches, must spend several years in races—one every six months—if he insists upon a race for each certificate. Ridiculous as this view of the case may seem, it is very evident, from the speeches he is making in England, that Mr. ASHBURY does not mean to be rebuffed by a single defeat from a picked American vessel, any more than he was by the want of success which attended his efforts with the *Cambria*.

It is easy to understand the motives which prompted the New-York Yacht Club to accede to Mr. ASHBURY's demands, yet the general public will learn with regret that the future races for the *America's* cup are to be between two vessels, and that the open race of last August is probably the only affair of the kind which our harbor will ever witness. In singular contrast with the liberality of the New-York Club, is Mr. ASHBURY's exclusion of American yachts from participating in contests for guns which he has offered for competition, and which all other yachtsmen have a chance to win. He says we have one cup, and that if we had a chance at another, we would move heaven and earth to get it, and that if it once got on this side the Atlantic, "God only knew when it would come back." These are ungracious words from any one, but especially from a gentleman who avows his intention of taking eight chances with one vessel for a cup in our possession, which is to sail for, so to speak, on his own terms. Still we can afford to be generous, and mean to be just also. There were some lively craft afloat when Mr. ASHBURY last visited our waters, and unless our yachtsmen and ship-builders are greatly mistaken, several have since been launched as capable of showing their heels to the *Livonia* as the little *Magic* was to the *Cambria* on the 8th of last August.

The City Debt Five Years Ago and Now.

Perhaps one of the choicest bits of reading which could be commended to Gov. HOFFMAN just now would be a certain "communication" made by his Excellency—when he was only "his Honor"—to the Common Council of this City on New Year's Day, 1866. In those early days of the Tammany Ring, whose corrupt practices then were purity itself compared with what has since become the rule, the debt of the City was only $20,262,576, and that of the county $11,633,400, making a total of $41,395,976. That financial sponge, the Sinking Fund, however, was ready to wipe out $9,508,101 of this indebtedness, which left the entire funded liability of the City and County of New-York $31,737,875 55. There was, to be sure, a little matter of temporary debt, say $4,608,300—about as much as TWEED and SWEENY now pocket per annum—which His Honor, in his reference, dismissed with a lordly wave of his hand as of no account, for, said he, this "will, of course, be rapidly extinguished."

Well, it was about this debt that his Honor discoursed, in that part of the communication to which we now call attention. The amount was so vast, its very existence so inexcusable, the mode and circumstances under which it had been piled up were so undemocratic, that the Mayor thought some little explanation necessary by way of shifting the burden of blame from the shoulders of his party and himself. So he plunged himself, and that remarkably appreciative body, the Common Council, into a mass of calculations and analysis, which occupy five pages of the printed message. At the end of it he observes: "This statement, prepared at my request by the Finance Department, shows in detail the items making the aggregate of the funded and temporary debt, and the various purposes for which it has been incurred. It shows, also, how much is payable from the Sinking Fund, and how much from taxation, and you will perceive that of the whole amount the large sum of $14,339,900 has been incurred for expenses growing out of and connected with the war now so happily ended, and nearly $20,000,000 for the Croton Water-works and Central Park."

We will not inflict the figures themselves upon our readers; but without discussing the peculiar art by which his Honor shuffles off all but $8,000,000 of the debt, we may notice that Mayor HOFFMAN says something about the security and ultimate payment of the debt, which has interest for everybody just now. He declared that the debt was "amply secured;" that "calculation has shown that the accumulations of the Sinking Fund will be ample to pay the principal of the debt *long before its maturity*;" that "the world offers no better security for investment than the public stocks of the City and County of New-York." But, alas! he was obliged to admit, even then, five years ago, that "the market value of some of these stocks is below par," one reason for which he found in the higher interest and tax-exemption of Government bonds. A second reason, too, he was candid enough to give in these words: "There has been a growing distrust in the management of our municipal and county affairs." "This distrust," continued his Honor, "you and I must do all we can to remove, and let us confidently hope for success in our efforts. Economy in administration, and judicious management of City property and revenues, will make our securities as popular as they are safe."

We recall these sensible words merely to show how far Gov. HOFFMAN's political friends have wandered from the path he marked out for them. The "distrust" has kept "growing," and certainly has been well fed during the past five years. The debt, also, is "growing," at a pace so swift that even the Controller dare not face his own figures, much less reveal them to a frightened people. The economy, &c., which his Honor advised, (but which his Excellency has not done much to enforce,) has borne us down under the weight of new and intolerable burdens, until the $42,000,000 we owed in 1866 has become nearer $100,000,000 in 1871. Would that the re-perusal of the Hoffman *Surfeitisms* of that day might convince their author of the depth of personal degradation to which his devotion to the Tammany Ring has dragged him down.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Versailles troops have entered Paris, and we may now hope that a "war" which has exhausted the patience of the world, and which has for weeks past bored every reader of the papers, is finally closed. The Communists have [illegible] people must have been utterly ruined, working men thrown out of employment, and numerous families plunged into mourning—and all for an "idea" more wild and mischievous than any which entered into the head of LOUIS NAPOLEON. French history scarcely bears the record of a more disgraceful episode. What comes next no man can prophesy—but appearances still look very much in favor of a revival of Imperialism, in the absence of any Government strong enough to rule the country.

Rev. Dr. EWER is to preach a sermon tonight, at his own church, expressly addressed to business men. It is understood that the discourse will have immediate reference to the duties and responsibilities of the wealthy and influential members of the community, in connection with the present intolerable municipal corruptions that shame and afflict the City of New-York. The pulpit seems disposed to take an active part in the work of reform, and we may be sure it will be a salutary part. It is imperatively necessary that good men of all creeds and faith should join hands in this crusade, and that quickly. A struggle has begun, that must end in the complete overthrow of one set of combatants, and the business men of New-York must see to it that defeat shall be with the "Ring," and not with those who are giving it battle.

The remarks which we recently published on the difficulty of finding good nurses for children, have caused many correspondents to write to us—but, in the present crowded state of our columns, we are unable to find room for their letters—a statement which must also apply to communications on other subjects. One lady, and one only, declares that it is easy enough to get good nurses, but that her experience is exceptionally fortunate seems to be proved by the large number of correspondents who write on the other side. Perhaps the better way would be for the lady who knows where to get good nurses to mention the source to which she repairs when in want of assistance. The Chicago *Evening Journal* tells us that mothers ought to take care of their own children—which shows a singular want of appreciation of the true difficulty. Mothers, as a rule, do look after their children, but sometimes ill-health, or a number of other causes, oblige them to seek for help. In such cases it is highly desirable that they should secure competent persons. We have never said that good nurses are utterly unknown—fortunately they may be discovered after careful search—but there is a great demand for such persons, and a comparatively small supply. For that reason we once recommended honest and kind-hearted girls to enter this field of labor, instead of flocking to overcrowded factories and sewing-rooms.

The Committee chosen by the subscribers to the Scott Monument to determine on the nature and cost of that erection, have received upon an exact copy of the famous Scott Monument at Edinburgh. It has been thought, on the whole, wise to run no risk of failure, and the course adopted will put failure out of the question. We are informed that it will not be practicable to have the monument finished, and in its place in Central Park by August, so that it can hardly be looked for at the time of the centenary. The corner-stone will, however, be laid on the day of the celebration, and it is thought the whole structure will be completed in about six months afterward.

Buenos Ayres has lost its prestige as the "City of Health." Business is at a stand-still, and the city is rapidly being depopulated by yellow fever. The city is built on a flat alluvial river bottom, and proper sewerage could be obtained only at great expense. To avoid this, the drainage has been merely into cesspools. When one was filled, a new one was opened, until the ground on which the city stands has been honey-combed with them, and rendered a magazine of disease. The penalty for this neglect of ordinary sanitary measures, which is common in nearly all cities of South America, is now being paid with thousands of lives. It is reported that 18,000 persons have died since the breaking out of the plague, and the mortality continues at the rate of seven hundred a day. There are no longer enough living left in the city to bury the dead. The hot season is approaching in this latitude, and the fesse of Buenos Ayres should be a warning to those having the sanitary affairs in cities under their charge. Most northern cities of the United States have an imperfect system of sewerage, and sufficient care is not taken to remove accumulations of filth from the streets, areas, and back yards. The lower wards of the City should be thoroughly inspected, for they contain many cesspools where a pestilence may be germinated. The ash-barrel, though a common nuisance, is not the only or most dangerous one, in the City of New-York.

Soon after the close of the rebellion, a large number of Southerners who embraced the "lost cause," embittered by the result of the war, determined to emigrate. Two colonies were formed—one in Mexico, and the other in Brazil. The fate of these colonies is almost identical. After years of suffering and privation, those who could, came back to the United States, glad to return with life. From Brazil, many were sent back at the expense of the Government, and a few—either ashamed to return, or unwilling to acknowledge their mistake—still drag out a miserable existence in the lands of their penance rather than adoption. The experience of the Brazilian colony has been the hardest and saddest. Most of those who remain in Rio de Janeiro are reduced to beggary. One of these emigrants, who had been an influential man in the South, a prominent politician, and Mayor of his native city, sells bad spirits to thieves in low groggeries. The fate of these emigrants cannot but awaken general sympathy in their favor.

Commander SELFRIDGE has sought with indomitable pluck a practicable route for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. His labors have not yet been rewarded with the success which they merit. A practicable pass has not been discovered through the dividing ridge. The excellence of the harbors on both sides of the Isthmus of Darien, the length of river navigation available, and the short distance which a canal would have to be built, appear to offer all the desirable facilities. The backbone of the Isthmus is, however, an elevated ridge which it is impossible to overcome. Other explorers have met with better success in his attempts for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. A practicable route has been discovered, with rivers and lakes, which will furnish an abundance of water for feeders. The objection to a canal across this Isthmus is its great length, and the consequent expense. Commerce, however,

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

"ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" was performed at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. Its performance attracted a fashionable audience, intermittent pleasures to an audience that crowded the house. It is doubtful if the music of this work, purchase its power of exciting instrumental execution and scenic display, has ever been attained to outside of Paris, and beyond all question that it has never been excelled here. Under all operatic administrations, the consequences of an announcement of MR. PETERSILEA have been almost identical. There have never been shrinking from libations with the more cultivated by necessity, others by time or money, and there has never been appreciation, real or fair, especially of an elaborate stage-setting, but of its impressive mood. Hence the resurrection of the spell of its recital, and the incomplete bodies of accident marking the close. During many previous series of opera nights than that commenced by Mr. ALBERTI, these impressionist facts have looked for and experienced, and in the course of your season, at least, good reasons existed for their existence. In this event, by reason of the remarkable the dramatic talents of Mlle. Kellogg's day's spectators, a kindness, however, we must in all justice declare to have been made of easy practice by admirable incidents of the entertainment. In the first place, Miss KELLOGG's labors as *Alice*—the part being essayed by the lady—proved exceedingly commendative. With repetitions of the opera, it is true, we shall be able to demand a more definite conception of the character, a stronger bead of the contrast between the simplicity and the pathos of the peasant in the first act, and the pious fervor and the terror of *Bertram's* victim in the second. But we shall hardly be satisfied to expect a more correct, tasteful and finished delivery of the whole than the lady contributed to Saturday's event. Without particularizing Miss KELLOGG's share in the concerted pieces, marked even with that beauty and spirit which never forsake her, and which, on the occasion we write of, lent to the uncertainty of voice of Signor FORMES, a strong staff of support, we can mention the romance "Vanne," in the first act, as worthy of ranking with the best specimens of phrasing, and her florid cadenzas in this and in the scripture and scene at the outset of the cavern situation, as done with a fluency and a brilliancy of the highest order. Much inferior to precision and polish to Miss KELLOGG's style, Mrs. STRAUS's is an account of its effectiveness—the fruit of a powerful organ—not to be dismissed without consideration. So far as awaking enthusiasm was concerned, Mrs. STRAUS's success was that of the evening, and her energetic singing of the grand air of the opera, allotted to *Isabella*, and, in the current version, the single one assigned to her, was fatally called for a second time, and rewarded by a handsome floral tribute. A gold presentation of *Bravura*, by Signor VILLARD, was once notable for the dash with which the heroic-comic verses in the first act were sung, and for the unassumed beauty of his cadenzas, usually expressed, in this passage of the opera, by elsewhere artists. Signor FORMES's picture of *Bertram* is one made familiar by frequent showing. With suitable surroundings, its force as a purely dramatic effort would excuse many vocal imperfections. But as no great power can be displayed upon a petty object, so no great setting can be done amid inexpressive persons and things. It is not singer only, then we can therefore judge Signor FORMES. The lowest notes of his voice are still true and resonant, but those of the upper and medium registers are untrustworthy. Besides, Signor FORMES's ear has become so defective that keeping within the limits of time is almost impossible. The duet with Signor CAROZELLI, in the opening of the second act, was sadly dealt with, and if the trio following was better, and the final one was really praiseworthy, and so acknowledged by an unanimous recall, it was mainly, as implied above, because of the aid of more fortunate artists. Signor CAROZELLI—Rodenhäfer—was near compliment for his couplets in the first act, and, indeed, for his exertions to the end of his task. These reflections, it will be observed, suggest a pretty satisfactory entertainment. The tone of the preliminary words of this notice, however, better depict the sum of its influences. The chorus was best when heard, and utterly inaudible when its discord, coming from Hades, might have sounded reasonably proper. The orchestra was callous to sentiment and precipitous in pace. The seductive qualities of the ballet would not have tempted a seminarist. And the scenery was of the kind on which the frequenters of the Academy are habituated. It was nearly midnight when the curtain fell. This evening "Crispino e la Comare," that is to say a delicious exemplar of modern farce-opera, embodying one of Miss KELLOGG's best parts, is to be represented.

The Theatres.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Less novelty than it has usually been our duty to speak of in late Monday announcements, awaits the spectator to-night. But one complete change of bill, indeed, will be made. At Wallack's, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM's adaptation of "La Crise," known here under the title of "Playing with Fire," is to be acted for the first time this season. Elsewhere, familiar items make up the bills. Mr. MATHEWS remains at the Fifth-avenue. Messrs. SMITH and HARRITY are the leading performers at Booth's. Mr. MURPHY has been bound to Wood's Museum by golden chains, and for one week longer only; and Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels are doing, deservedly, an excellent business. Further down town, Niblo's and the Olympic prosper, with popular melodrama. Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in "Kit," at the establishment first named, is attracting large assemblages, which the principal actor's very clever portraiture of the hero, Messrs. HOYTE and WEAVER's pictures of two pillars—rather scattering—of the bar-room, and a liberal exhibition of fine scenery, supply with a pleasure loudly expressed. At the Olympic, the veritable *Jack Sheppard*, with the lithe form, pretty features, and arch speech of Miss ADA HARLAND, reproduces all the known adventures of that illustrious and lately reclaimed criminal, and as many novel ones as the ingenious author of the new version of the piece could invent. Mr. G. L. FOX fills no unimportant part in the drama—for ever so slight a rôle becomes a potent one in the hands of this master of merriment—and numerous live rats delight the eye.

Miscellaneous.

CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment by which the Shepherd's Fold will benefit, is to be given at Association Hall on Thursday next. The charity is one deserving of every encouragement, and the fact that the performance by the financial results of which it is to profit will be supplied by Mrs. MACREADY, a most accomplished reader, and by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the ever popular pianist, promises well for the audience.

The German Theatre Project.

At Liederkranz Hall a meeting was held yesterday afternoon of a number of leading German citizens, who propose to establish a new first-class German theatre in the City. The main features of Mr. HUGO WASSERMANN's plan, to organize a German Theatre Company, and to create a fund for establishing a theatre on shares were adopted, and a committee was appointed to take further action in the matter. The gentlemen engaged in this new enterprise are the following: Hugo Wesendonck, Theo. Steinway, W. G. Tanks, L. P. Stuntzy, Count Kalkreuth, Albert Klaesseth, R. Wasserman, Willy Wallack, Carl Trieco, Ex-Gov. Ed. Salomon, Von Hen. Ph. Biesinger, Jos. Seligmann, F. A. Roker, Julius Hallgarten, Aaron Frank, Sigismund Kaufmann, T. Benedicks, Chs. Tag, Albert Pagenstecher, Moritz Mayer, Consul Kahne, and Victor Frechs.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Financial Questions in Parliament—The Income Tax Another Government Victory — Consequent Dissatisfaction — Strength and Weakness of the Government—The Irish Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 6, 1871.

The two motions of the week, to which I have referred already, raised exactly the same questions, and as these are somewhat "mixed," I will state them separately. The Government are attacked both for their increased expenditure and for the manner in which they propose to meet it. The chief addition to the expenses is the three million pounds added to the cost of the army. As far as this Premier money is to be actually spent in multiplying the numbers and improving the armament of the forces, the Canadians have nothing to say against it—indeed they would rather like to see it much increased. All they object to is the £100,000 which is the first instalment of the price that must be paid for the abolition of purchase in the army. They are quite aware that this strikes directly at the exclusive caste principle on which the army is at present officered, and consequently at the social and political predominance of the upper classes. Not a few Liberals are equally opposed to the abolition of the system. Their class instincts are stronger than their political opinions. They are loud enough in liberal professions on the hustings, but that is only for the sake of getting into Parliament, and when once there they are anxious to do all they can to intimate the effect of liberal principles on the private interests of the order in which they belong. They have, however, always to remember that one election is no sooner over than another looms in the distance and may happen at any unexpected moment. They cannot, therefore, swallow their principles altogether and openly defend purchase. They can only obstruct its abolition secretly and indirectly. Another section of the Liberals are eager for the abolition of purchase, but object to the rest of the increased expenditure for military purposes. The Government, however, had no difficulty in overcoming the opposition to their plans in these respects. But, after it had been agreed that the army must be strengthened, and the purchase system abolished, it was found that only half the battle had been fought. The question how the additional expenditure was to be provided for involved a new campaign, in which all the opponents of that expenditure threatened to join those who had objections to the "ways and means" proposed. To a great extent, there was a foregone contingent against the Budget, before any item of it was known; and certainly the rather undigested proposals of the Government gave a great advantage to those who had already made up their mind to find fault somehow or other, in order to defeat the military returns for which the money was wanted. In my last, I spoke of the abortive financial scheme first submitted to the House. These were abruptly withdrawn, and a simple demand for an extra two pence of income tax was substituted.

THE INCOME TAX.

Theoretically the income tax is the fairest of all taxes. It professes to take from every one according to his means. Practically, however, it is extremely unfair and oppressive. It bears with excessive severity on people with small fixed incomes, and while in a great many cases rich traders and others escape with payments quite insignificant as compared with their income, struggling dealers and persons belonging to what is called the "lower middle class," who have a respectable appearance to keep up on very slender means, are screwed by the officials far beyond their income, and often pay the demand rather than undergo the ordeal of obtaining a redemption or exemption. You have only, to sum up the income tax returns to see how very few incomes over £5,000 are on the books, although the long string of carriages in the Park of an afternoon, the noble mansions and splendid retinues which may be seen on all sides, give the lie openly and conspicuously to the official figures. The fact is that the rich in a great degree escape the pressure of the tax, on the one hand, and the working classes escape it altogether, on the other. To throw all the additional burdens of the nation on the back of the unfortunate classes who really contribute the bulk of the revenue derived from this source, is obviously unfair; and the objections to the proposal from both sides of the House were certainly well founded. The strength of the Government lay in the absence of alternative proposals which could be accepted. One plan was to trust to the chapter of accidents, in the hope that the natural growth of the revenue would supply the deficiency; another, to suspend the process of redeeming the national debt; a third, to drop the abolition of purchase; a fourth, to cut down the estimates for increased armaments. The suspension of what are known as "terminable annuities," by which the debt is yearly reduced by a kind of automatic process, was most in favor, and it was to this that Mr. TORRENS' motion on Thursday night was really directed.

THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The history of this session of Parliament, as far as it has gone, has been simply this—an accumulation of irritation and discontent in the House of Commons, but a triumph for the Government whenever any vote is challenged on any specific issue. This week they have been exposed to two adverse motions, and have surmounted both, if not with ease, at least in a very effectual manner. Both motions related to finance, and were, in fact, almost identical in purport. One came from the Conservative and the other from the Liberal side of the House. On Monday Mr. W.H. SMITH moved that it was independent the income tax should be increased to the extent proposed, and was beaten by 296 to 250 votes, a majority of 46 for the Government. On Thursday, Mr. TORRENS, a supporter of the Government, moved that the income tax should be 6d. and not 8d., as proposed, and was beaten by 296 to 248, a majority of 48 for the Government, quite sufficient, of course, for all practical purposes, but yet a falling off of nearly a half as compared with the division three nights before. Moreover, on each occasion the Government had to whip hard to make a good show of votes; and though the direct and material corruption of former days has passed away, a whip of this kind always places the Ministers under a series of obligations, personal and political, which seriously fetters their future action. I should imagine that the Ministers this afternoon, at their Cabinet Council, must be disposed to ask themselves whether, after all, the game was worth the candle, and whether they had not better have yielded a little further, and given up a penny of the increased income tax. Divisions of this kind exhaust the patience of a party, and cannot often be repeated. The next time the Government have to press their supporters in a similar way, they may find them less tractable, and will then wish they had not used up the reserve of docile obedience at these contests. If the vote of Monday had been simply on the merits of the Budget, it would unquestionably have gone against the Government. With the single exception of Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH, who perhaps spoke in order to remove the damaging effects of his uncle Lord GROSVENOR'S attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to show that the ducal influence of Devonshire was still on the side of the Government, not a single voice was raised in defense of their financial proposals. Their own supporters joined with the Opposition in protesting against every item of Mr. LOWE'S scheme, although they refused to go into the lobby against the Ministry. Nothing could be more grudging and ungracious than the support accorded to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE by the gentlemen who sit behind them. Moreover, it was not concealed that, as I said before, the dissatisfaction of the Liberal Party extends beyond the question of the Budget. They object to the extra two-pence of income tax, mainly because it is required to defray what they consider an extravagant and excessive expenditure for the army. Indeed, some of them conceived themselves with the reflection that it was perhaps as well that the financial proposals should be so unpopular, in order that it might raise an outcry against the cost of the army. On the other hand, the Conservatives, who approve of the military expenditure, (with the exception of the vote for the abolition of the purchase system,) are disposed to attribute a deliberate Jesuitical policy of this kind to the Government. They have almost brought themselves to believe that Mr. LOWE has purposely made his Budget as offensive and irritating as possible, for the express purpose of exciting ill-will against the army estimates and stirring up a demand for their reduction, which the Government will, of course, obey with glad alacrity. This impression has been strengthened by the declaration of Mr. STANSFELD, (who in Lord PALMERSTON'S time moved a now historical resolution in favor of reduced expenditure,) that the present estimates were transitional, but that savings must be looked for, not in the civil service, which gave value for the money spent on it, but in the army. On Thursday, Mr. GLADSTONE also intimated that personally these swollen estimates were not at all to his taste; that he was very much in the hands of the public in that respect, and could not presume to carry out his own private views, but that he would gladly yield to any pressure put upon him to move in the direction of greater economy.

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is worth while to observe in what consists the strength and weakness of the present Ministry. I will take their weakness first. They have attempted to do too many things all at once. The abolition of purchase rouses the hostility both of the aristocracy, which has come to look on the army as a kind of private estate, and the plutocracy, which had the privilege of buying an entree into aristocratic company. The licensing bill has turned the publicans of the country into a compact and well-organized enemy at elections. The Local Taxation bill has frightened the landed interest, who fear that some more serious scheme for taxing them is in store. The addition of fifty per cent to the income tax greatly diminishes the enthusiasm of the middle classes for the Premier, and makes them doubt whether, after all, he is worth £3,000,000 a year. As regards the army, the Government have gone too far for the peace party and the economists, and not far enough for the red-hot military alarmists. Thus, there are three separate currents of discontent running against the Government, which might, at any moment, be swamped by a combination of them. On the other hand, the strength of the Government consists in the variety and divergence of these currents of opposition, which it would be difficult to unite into one formidable volume. Again, although the method of the ministerial policy has been in many respects bungling and indiscreet, it is based on principles which cannot be successfully resisted on the hustings. Their opponents feel that if there were to be a general election, all the good ones would be on the side of the Government. At first sight it might seem that "No increase of income tax" would be a good cry; but the classes who suffer most from it are not very active at elections, and while the working men are in favor of direct taxation, from which they escape, the landed interests are in favor of all taxes on personal property as distinguished from real or landed property. Again, apart from politics altogether, the great body of members dread a general election for personal reasons. They dread the expense, and are afraid of losing their seats. Lastly, it is felt, on the Conservative even more than on the Liberal side, that, bad as the present Government may be, there is no other Government practicable at the present moment which would not be worse. The old Tories tremble in their square-toed shoes at the idea of Mr. DISRAELI being again in power at a moment when so many democratic projects are afloat. Mr. DISRAELI in office and Mr. GLADSTONE in opposition would be, it is feared, only a synonym for general revolution. The House of Lords has had a fatal influence on the hopes of the Conservatives since it absorbed Lord SALISBURY and left Mr. DISRAELI in the ascendant in the Commons. The Government cannot get through the session with credit, for they will have to abandon most of their bills and scramble for the rest; but at least they will now, I think, get through it somehow.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

The new Irish Coercion bill has been introduced in the House of Lords, and passed through all its stages. The gist of the measure is to give the Lord Lieutenant power to suspend the Habeas Corpus act; in other words, to authorize the arbitrary arrest and detention of all persons suspected of being members or in any way agents of the Ribbon Society in Westmeath and parts of adjoining counties, and to pursue throughout Ireland persons who are suspected of having been concerned in outrages committed in Westmeath, or its neighborhood. It appears that there is no provision authorizing the arrest of Ribbonmen in England, where the chiefs hold quarterly meetings. As Lord CAIRNS remarked, there is a good deal of suspecting to be done; and who is to do it, and what security is there it will not be done dishonestly and maliciously? THACKERAY used to say that if ever you wanted to roast an Irishman, there was sure to be a compatriot ready to turn the spit; and there is reason to fear that the Government bill may foster this Hibernian peculiarity. The occasion, however, is one which does not permit of too delicate treatment, and the people of Westmeath must expect to suffer for having such an accursed thing in their midst. In the debate on the bill, Lord SALISBURY made some notable remarks. He said he had often thought that one of the great evils of Ireland was that there was a criminal law at all. If there were none, vigilance committees would be appointed by the friends of property and order, and, as in America, a conspiracy on one side would be crushed by a conspiracy on the other. But the hard case of the gentlemen of Ireland was that they were obliged to sit and look on at it without the slightest connection from the Executive Government. The real difficulty was that a system of jurisditure fit for a civilized nation was applied to a Celtic nation, part of which was in the very depths of barbarism. He would invest the Viceroy, pro tem., with adequate powers to deal with the population as if he had to deal with India.

P. J. H.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Changing Aspects of the Struggle—Valmaseda's Movements and Good Fortune—The Sugar Crop—A Conspiracy Discovered.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 13, 1871.

Nothing of importance is reported publicly from the seat of war, but there is not the slightest evidence that fighting, such as it is, continues to be carried on in the Cinco Villas, Central and Eastern Departments. This Cuban war is a funny matter, and the participants themselves cannot get "the hang" of it. The present week presents an entirely different aspect from the last, and next week will bear no resemblance to its predecessors. A county is understood to be pacified, the Cubans disappear and everything begins to assume a regular peace appearance, while a few Spanish soldiers march carelessly over the territory and the troops are withdrawn to operate against the insurgents in some determined locality. A few skirmishes are reported, and for a few days the utmost quiet prevails, when suddenly the Cubans make their reappearance in the first locality, and the same game is played over again. A week ago we were told that all the insurgents had left the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus and had fled to the Central Department, and this week we are informed that a number of skirmishes have occurred between the troops and the Cubans, and actually at a considerable distance from the dividing line of the two jurisdictions. Somehow it seems almost incredible to listen to the stories we are told of the insurgents attacking in strong numbers some point defended by a handful of Spaniards. Nevertheless some of these stories are true. The attack on Las Tunas, the defense of Colon Tower, and the repulse of the Cubans, which has just occurred on the Canto River, and where VALMASEDA escaped miraculously from being killed or captured, are tangible evidence of the fact that the Cubans are quick movers but poor sticklers and stormers.

VALMASEDA'S GOOD FORTUNE.

VALMASEDA went on board the little steamer bearing his own name at Embarcadero del Canto, accompanied only by a few officers comprising his staff, in order to run up the Canto River, a very crooked stream. On reaching the bar at the mouth of the river VALMASEDA found several schooners there, waiting for the tide to run up the river and carry provisions to the soldiers. He took this schooner in tow, and that probably saved his life as he reached Puntas del Mate about three hours later than was anticipated. On reaching Puntas del Mate a peculiar sight was observed by those on board. The camp was soon apparent. The small Spanish detachment there was burning the corpses of the insurgents whom they had just killed, and who were repulsed with severe loss while attempting to capture the Spaniards, and then lay in wait for VALMASEDA. PANCHO VEGA, the insurgent commander, had learned of VALMASEDA'S trip and his intention to land at Puntas del Mate. He quickly united about 250 men, intending to capture the small detachment of twenty-five Spaniards, and then to kill or capture VALMASEDA. The Spanish Lieutenant was equal to the occasion, and waited patiently until the insurgents were right at the muzzle of his guns, when he let them have it with great effect, pouring volley after volley into the insurgents, who, seeing that they could not capture the Spaniards, withdrew sullenly, leaving ten dead behind them and carrying off about forty wounded. Three of the Spaniards, a Sergeant, a Corporal and a soldier, ran away when they saw such a number of insurgents coming, and swam across the river. When they observed that their companions were gaining the day they returned. VALMASEDA rewarded these three by having them shot, and those who did not run away were decorated with the Cross of Military Merit, and the Lieutenant was promoted to a Captaincy. The *Diario* says the story only in part, and the *Voz de Cuba* of this morning advises VALMASEDA to be more careful, and says that personal valor alone is not sufficient, and that under the present circumstances, when he is so much needed, he ought not to imperil his life.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The sugar crop at St. Jago de Cuba is not likely to exceed and perhaps will not reach eighteen thousand hogsheads, which will be a falling off of twenty-five per cent. from last year's. This, however, is in no way attributable to natural causes, such as drouth, but to the want of laborers, oxen, and means of transportation, and to the total ruin of several estates by fire. In 1868 the exports from this port were about forty-seven thousand hogsheads, and at this rate it will be seen that a year or two more of revolution will stop exports altogether. The new municipal tax is in full swing, but the Havana authorities are opposed to the collection of municipal taxes on imports and exports, and, to avoid any difficulties with the Government, the new tax is no longer called a tax, but "*un donativo voluntario*," (a voluntary contribution,) and is collected as usual.

A CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

A conspiracy has been discovered at St. Jago de Cuba, and a number of persons were arrested and condemned to death for the crime of treason. They were ordered to be shot at once. Numerous telegrams, however, were sent to the King of Spain and to SERRANO, and the operators of the Cuba cable remained all night at their posts. At 3 this morning the King telegraphed to VALMASEDA to act as he thought fit in the matter, and VALMASEDA pardoned the culprits in the King's name.

QUASIMODO.

BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS.

Books Soon to be Issued—Miss Alcott's "Little Men"—Some Specimen Extracts—Mrs. Stowe's "Pink and White Tyranny"—The History of the Big Jubilee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

The thousands of little and big readers of *Little Women* are doubtless eagerly looking for the story of "Jo's Boys," so long ago promised by Miss ALCOTT, the delightful historian of the little folk; and they will be pleased to learn that it will be out early in June. I have chanced to see the advance sheets, and run hurriedly through the book. It is called *Little Men: Life at Plumfield with Jo's Boys*. I have no doubt it will be devoured as rapaciously as its predecessor, but I shall be surprised if it is liked as well. It is pleasingly written, quaint and droll occasionally, natural and life-like, and has many points that will long be remembered and frequently quoted, but I am afraid many youthful critics, the severest of all, will decide as they did of *The Old-Fashioned Girl*, that it's a little "too goody" in parts. Every boy will like it, however, especially those who possess a superabundance of spirits, and are constantly getting into awkward scrapes, and constantly receiving cuffs and scowls as they pass along their rugged course, for such boys are thoroughly appreciated in it, and sympathized with; their pranks are only mildly censured, and their restlessness is endured. One of the best characters in the book, evidently one of the author's most cherished pets, is just such a boy—Tommy Bangs by name:

"Out of school, ye Gods and little fishes! How Tommy did carouse! He wound fat Asia up in her own clothes line against the post, and left her there to fume and scold one busy Monday morning. He dropped a hot cent down Mary Ann's back as that prim maid was waiting at table one day when there were gentlemen to dinner, and Tommy was seen to set the soup and rushed out of the room in dismay, leaving the family to think she had gone mad. He fixed a pail of water up in a tree with a bit of ribbon fastened to the handle, and when Daisy, attracted by the gay streamer, tried to pull it down, she got a douche bath that spoiled her frock and hurt her feelings very much. He put rough white pebbles in the sugar-bowl when his grandmother came to tea, and the poor old lady wondered why it didn't melt in her cup, but was too polite to say anything. He passed round snuff in church, and set all the little boys sneezing in a way very trying to the solemn occasion. He dug paths in Winter time and then privately watered them so that people would tumble down. The last prank he had been to grief in the Asia Bread-and-Butter Line, which gratified them upay and scandalized all the other fowls, for the respectable old biddies went staggering about, pecking and clucking in the most maudlin manner, while the family laughed themselves into hysterics at their antics, till Daisy took pity on them and shut them up in the hen-house to sleep off their intoxication."

Joe's school is a veritable "Boy's Paradise," and many an unappreciated youngster will sigh as he reads the book, that there isn't a Plumfield and a Father and Mother Rhaer in the neighborhood of his home. Her boys have all sorts of pets, play at all sorts of homely and ingenious games, are indulged and entertained, make candy, pop corn, and roast apples on Winter evenings, get into lots of dreadful scrapes but never get "lickings" for them, (though punished, however, and roundly,) and have a rough and tumble, terrific pillow fight and night-gown parties every Saturday night. The book opens with a delightful picture of the boy's home at Plumfield. Little Nat, a poor street musician, has been picked up by Uncle Lawrence and sent to Joe:

"A hospitable-looking house, with an old fashioned porch with steps, and lights shining in many windows. Neither curtains nor shutters hid the cheerful glimmer; and passing a moment before he rang, Nat saw many little figures moving on the wall, heard the pleasant hum of young voices, and felt that it was hardly possible that the light and warmth and comfort within could be for a homeless little chap like him.

'I hope the lady will see to me' he thought; and gave a timid rap with the great bronze knocker, which was a jovial grimace himself.

A rosy-faced servant-maid opened the door, and smiled as she took the letter which he silently offered. She seemed used to receiving strange boys, for she pointed to the mat in the hall and said, with a nod,

'Sit there and drip on the mat a bit, while I take this into the missus.'

Nat found a plenty to amuse him while he waited. Pictures, above all things, delighting the boy's view; yet glad to do so unobserved in the dusky recess of the door.

The house seemed swarming with boys, who were beguiling the rainy twilight with all sorts of amusements. There were boys everywhere, up stairs and down stairs, and in the lady's chamber apparently, for various open doors showed pleasant groups of big boys, little boys and middle-sized boys in all stages of evening relaxation, not to say effervescence. Two large rooms on the right were evidently school rooms, for desks, maps, blackboards and books were scattered about. An empty fire burned in the hearth, and several indolent lads lay on their backs before it, discussing a new cricket ground with such animation that their boots waved in the air, and a big dog, evidently one of the boys, in one corner, quite undisturbed by the rackets all about him. Two or three others were jumping over the desks, pausing now and then to get their breath and laugh at the droll sketches of a little wag, who was caricaturing the whole household on the blackboard. In the room on the left a long supper-table was seen, set forth with great pitchers of new milk, piles of brown and white bread, and delicious cakes of the shining gingerbread so dear to boyish souls. A savor of toast was in the air, and also suggestions of baked apples, very tantalizing to one hungry little nose and stomach. The hall, however, presented the most inviting prospect of all, for a brisk game of tag was going on in the upper entry. One landing was devoted to marbles, the other to checkers. While the stairs were occupied by a boy reading a girl singing lullaby to her doll, two puppies, a kitten, and a constant succession of small boys sliding down the bannisters, to the great detriment of their clothes and danger to their limbs."

Mrs. Jo will not be found much changed:

"She was not at all handsome, but she had a merry sort of face that never seemed to have forgotten certain childish ways and looks, any more than her voice and manner had; and these things, hard to describe but very plain to see and feel, made her a genial, comfortable kind of person, easy to get on with, and generally 'jolly,' as boys would say."

Some of the best-liked characters of *Little Women* are occasionally introduced, and, in one of the closing chapters, the death of good John Brooke is touchingly told.

OTHER BOOKS.

Nearly all the books promised for the Spring and early Summer are out, and after the next month or six weeks nothing more may be looked for, excepting, perhaps, a few novels for seaside and mountain reading. Among those yet to come is Mrs. STOWE'S *Pink and White Tyranny*, which has been running through *Old and New*, and the history of the rise and progress of that famous Big Peace Jubilee of a couple of years ago, written by its sole originator, Mr. P. S. GILMORE. Mrs. STOWE'S novel may be expected early in July. She is now putting the finishing touches to it, and elaborating the magazine print in various parts. It is predicted that it will be almost as powerful a novel as her *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It deals with man slavery, and its mission is to relieve mankind from the oppressive thraldom of extravagant woman. Mrs. STOWE here and there in the book gives some pretty hard blows, and tells plain truths in her own peculiar straightforward and convincing manner. Setting aside the moral, the story itself seems to be quite interesting and abounding in dramatic points and situations. Mr. GILMORE'S book will be as extraordinary a production in literature as his jubilee was in music. Though intended to be perfectly serious, I shall be very much surprised from what I hear of it if it doesn't cause as much merriment as the funniest and drollest work of the funniest of humorists. The book is to be published in June on the anniversary of the great jubilee. It will be a big book, and be sold for a big price, which is eminently proper, as it is the story of a big affair. Mr. GILMORE'S manuscript has evidently not been marred by "editing." The story fills four or five hundred pages, undivided by chapters, and with no other indication of subjects discussed. I am told that the book will be adorned by an illustration of the wondrous Coliseum, giving the unsuspecting reader a slightly exaggerated idea of its capacity. In fact the original institution down in Rome was apparently nothing to it. A book to be published soon, entitled *Married for Both Worlds*, is expected to attract the readers of such books as *Gates Ajar*, and *The Gates Wide Open*; but I doubt if it does, as it is a simple story, very simply told, of a woman who lived a holy, self-sacrificing life, believing that thereby she would live after death, in another world, a truer life with her husband, who had gone before. *True Religion*, being the Horticultural Hall sermons of that radical thinker, Rev. JOHN WEISS, is just out, and another volume by him, *American Opportunity*, is soon to be published. So, also, is old PETER HARVEY'S reminiscences of DANIEL WEBSTER. This will not be in the form of a formal history, but a conglomeration of pleasant personal anecdotes, for Mr. HARVEY was one of WEBSTER'S most intimate friends.

MUNROE.

CAIN AND ABEL.

The Newark Meadows Murder—Mahoney Arrested for the Murder of His Brother.

Detective CONNOLLY yesterday arrested JOHN MAHONEY at No. 13 Morris-street, Jersey City, charged with having murdered his brother. THOMAS MAHONEY, the murdered man, was missing from his home for nearly two weeks, and his mutilated body was found on the old turnpike road across the Meadows, about half way between Newark and Marion, on Tuesday last, by the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that in their opinion MAHONEY has been murdered. The case against the brother is very strong. JOHN, the older one, had been engaged in buying second-hand barrels, employing his brother, THOMAS, to go to Newark and other places on the same business. A few days previous to the murder THOMAS, who had saved about $1,700, had signified his intention of buying a horse and wagon and going into the same business upon the same route. This led to some difficulty, when the older brother declared that he would kill the younger one even if he were "certain that he should be hung for it." On the day of the murder the two men had been to Newark together, and were seen on the suburbs toward evening, returning to Jersey City with a load of barrels. JOHN MAHONEY states that his brother left him there, going away with an unknown man to look at a horse which he proposed buying. The statements of the prisoner, however, conflict. He says that he returned by the regular route, his brother having been found on the road formerly used. Witnesses testify that they saw the load of barrels on the old road that evening, and it would have been impossible for him to have come by the usual road, as the bridge was not in use. A small tug was used to ferry passengers over, the boat being too small to allow of such a load as the one in question. The ferrymen swear that neither he nor his load were taken across. MAHONEY also stated to the officer that he had stopped at a friend's house on the way, and this statement is directly contradicted by the man at whose house he says he stopped. JOHN MAHONEY offered a reward of $100 for knowledge of the whereabouts of his brother, after he was missed, this having been done, it is supposed, to throw off suspicion. The prisoner is held for examination.

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS.

Democracy Reaping as it has Sown.

Tammany rum being freely and publicly sold in thousands of saloons, notwithstanding they are supposed to be closed on Sunday in obedience to the farcical Excise law, yesterday naturally resulted in numerous disturbances, some flagrant breaches of the peace and several attempted murders. One of the latter, was the case of JOHN HANNACHER, of No. 168 Front-street, who was attacked at a late hour of the night at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, by two ruffians, and so severely beaten that he received serious wounds. Both the assailants fled before the Police arrived.

JOSEPH MEYER and JOHN KOEPPER upon one side, with WILLIAM SHEA and EDWARD SHEA on the other, engaged in a murderous affray last evening, in front of the brewery No. 206 East Fifty-fifth-street, during which MEYER received severe injuries, and SPARKS had his left eye destroyed by being struck by a stone thrown by SPARKS. In the case the Police were in time to arrest all the parties, who were taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where SHEA and KOEPPER were locked up, but the two injured men were sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Another affray occurred at a late hour in the evening in the liquor-store of J. M. MCGUIRE, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, which resulted in JAMES BRADDAN striking MICHAEL HARRISON in the mouth, cutting his upper lip and knocking out several of his teeth. Officer MCCUSKER, Ninth Precinct, arrested the assailant, and he was locked up in the Charles-street Police Station.

The corner of Hudson and Beach streets was the scene of another affray in which BARNEY MCCONNELL, of No. 180 Mulberry-street, was struck on the head by MICHAEL BURNS and received a severe scalp wound. BURNS was arrested and locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station.

Arrangements for the German Working Men's Festival.

A committee of the German Arbeiter Union met at No. 174 Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon, to complete the arrangements for the German Working Men's Festival, which is to come off on Monday, June 11, at Jones' Wood, and for which extensive preparations are being made. The festivities will be inaugurated in the evening of the day previous at the Germania Assembly Rooms by a Vorfeier. The proceeds of the festival will be devoted to a fund to establish a newspaper organ of the German working men in this City.

Another Mysterious Death.

JOHN ANDERSON, sixty-five years of age, who formerly lived at No. 14 Baxter-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital apparently suffering from the effects of a protracted debauch. Having died on Saturday, Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, and Dr. CUSHMAN making a post-mortem examination, found that death resulted from meningitis caused by a fracture of the skull. Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, is making efforts to discover how the injury was received, but as yet no progress has been made in solving the mystery.

Mass-Meeting of German Trade Societies.

At the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, a mass-meeting of the German Arbeiter Union Societies, composed of fourteen German trade organizations, was held yesterday. Mr. THOMASCHHAUSEN presided. The main points of the proceedings was a modification of the constitution in reference to the strike system. The strike system has henceforth not to be recognized as a principle, but under extreme circumstances may be resorted to as a means of agitation. The amended constitution will be submitted to the different Societies composing the Union for adoption. The German Arbeiter Union numbers about 6,000 members.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Short Journeys to the Country—Scenes on the Route—Places of Interest Near the City.

Yesterday was warm as any day in June, and partially delightful for rambling or riding, and many thousands availed themselves of the relief from labor, which Sunday gives, to ramble and ride, and visit the Parks, or enjoy the lovely scenes presented by the green fields in the outskirts of the City. All the cars were filled to their utmost capacity, and the German element seemed to predominate, as was evident from the throngs of women and children, many of the latter being armed with pretzels, and looking happy and contented, even under the most adverse circumstances. The Summer excursions, inaugurated yesterday, promise to be at full tide by next Sunday, for during the present week excursion boats and trains will be prepared and the proprietors will commence to reap their harvest.

CONEY ISLAND.

Those who visited Coney Island last season can well imagine what it is now; there is not the least change. The bathing-boxes are not yet in position, but they stand upon the beach, ready for removal seaward as soon as bathing becomes agreeable. The shanties, which are scattered here and there about the sandy plain, smell moist and unpleasant, as they are just commencing from the ooze of whitewash with which everything is daubed. The chowder pots, from which the accumulated filth of months has been scraped, are now ready for another season's service, and yesterday every thing in this quarter bore the appearance of having awakened from a six months' sleep. At the railroad stations the hotels are scarcely yet fit for the accommodation of man or beast, but both can be provided for on an emergency. These Hostelries are bright and sticky with paint, and the culinary and other machinery of the refectories were yesterday found scarcely in working order. By next Sunday, however, better things may be expected—and, even then they are not promised, it makes little matter to the majority of Coney Island visitors. The clams gave out in the early part of the day, for no one in the clam interest expected that there would be much of a rush. For similar reasons, travelers by the cars suffered considerable inconvenience. It is hoped that visitors to Coney Island this season will bear with more consideration, by hotel as well as railroad proprietors. The rowdy element ought to be suppressed by the strong arm of the law, and the country Magistrates, who look to the Summer for their harvest of hay as well as disorderly characters, should be given greater opportunities to exercise their judicial functions.

THE FISHING BANKS.

The first of a series of Sunday excursions to the Fishing Banks was made yesterday by the steamer WYANDOTTE, Capt. E. HOMMEL, which left the foot of Christopher-street at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 o'clock A. M., bearing several hundred citizens with their wives and children, determined for the time to forget the cares and anxieties of city life and business relations and enjoy the invigorating and healthful recreation afforded by a sea trip. Music and dancing were the order of the hours, performers and dancers alike seemed to feel the spirit of the occasion, and in the happy and hopeful expectancy of future enjoyment the hours glided by. But, unfortunately, many were disappointed in the realization of their anticipations. Scarcely had the boat crept beyond the immediate surroundings of the harbor, when the presence of the ocean swell manifested itself in its most convincing form. By a sort of general understanding the dancers forsook the floor for a more retired position in the vessel, and the music ceased, the laughter all around was almost discontinued, falsetto voices went to work, the swell increased, and ere the surprised excursionists were aware of the fact, half of them were rendered victims of the untold agonies of sea-sickness. In this condition the vessel reached its destination at the Fishing Banks, and those whose inferior was proof against the increasing heavings and tossings of the trip prepared their lines for fishing. Several who took an interest in the sport were successful in hauling a large number of black-fish weighing from half a pound to as high as four pounds, and were sufficiently recompensed for the cost of the trip. After these luckless ones spent an hour or so in the upper cabin, calling color into pale cheeks and lustre into leaden eyes, inspiring a ferocious appetite, and losing up even the abstractions and dejected to a buoyant sense of enjoyment. Another hygienic advantage of a trip to Rockaway is experienced by qualmish persons on the way down, especially on windy days. The long deep-sea swell which comes rolling in off Coney Island, is apt to create the healthful intestinal disturbance known as sea-sickness. It had that effect yesterday, and as the boat neared the "gut," and the cluster of breakers came into view, stretching away for miles like white flocks of sheep, and rendering the motion of the boat more and more decided, gradually one by one assumed the horizontal, or disappeared to cast up accounts in seclusion "and ponder on the appropriateness of calling the locality "Rockaway." Members of the Osceanus Club were at their house on the beach yesterday, and the New-England Club also held a clambake near by. In the afternoon, quite a number of steam and sail vessels were darting about in the Bay with parties of pleasure-takers. The hotels at the beach are making arrangements to accommodate Summer visitors. The building at the first landing has received an addition which more than doubles its size, and it will be opened as a large and comfortable hotel by Messrs. BURNET & MARSHALL on the 1st of June. It will be known as the Neptune House. A new and roomy pier has also been built, and other improvements are going on.

Gigantic Human Remains Found.

A letter from Kern County, California, reports that in digging a grave on the old banks of Kern River, not long since, there was found a human skeleton seven feet five and a half inches in length. The account says there was with it a package of eleven flint arrow-heads and spear-heads, and that the skull was much larger than the ordinary size of craniums moving around at the present day. A full-grown person placed his head inside the skull. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, however, tells a bigger story thus: "Workmen in the new fire-cistern, in Jeffersonville, exhumed, twelve feet from the surface, a part of the skeleton of a giant at least twelve feet high. The skull was badly broken by the workmen, but sufficient of the jaws and face-bones were saved to show that it was the remains of a human being. A [illegible] which measured nearly three feet in length."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Chinese Preparations for War—The Operations of Missionaries Regarded—Vessels Wrecked—Anti-Foreign Changes in the Mikado's Ministry.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the steam-ship *Great Republic*, long Kong advices to April 13, and Yokohama to April 18, are at hand. The *Shanghai Courier* says: "Some weeks ago we reported from Tientsin that the experts who had been employed to make inform[illegible] to make the channel of the Peiho [illegible] passable to foreign shipping, had been applied to, to make a number of similar [illegible] of destruction. We hear today that the [illegible] for these articles has spread to our own [illegible] An English-speaking Chinaman, well-known to have close relations with the [illegible] of this local official, called at the office of a foreign merchant, and, after boasting about the bush [illegible] down orders, at length came to the point by asking the merchant whether he knew about that kind of gun which explodes under water—evidently meaning torpedoes. On being asked how he felt interested in such matters, the truth was at length blurted out that LI-HUNG-CHANG has sent down an order for a quantity of them. There seems no doubt of the authenticity of the man's statement. It corresponds also with rumors from all parts of the country that China is preparing for war." A correspondence of the same journal supplies the following summary of a memorandum addressed by the Pekin Cabinet to the Foreign Ministers relative to the operations of missionaries, &c., in China: "Of the dispatch of the Tsung-li-yamen relating to Catholic missions, it only knew that it forbade orphanages and founding hospitals, demanded the deportation of the Sœurs de Charite, and the cessation of the special official powers assumed by the priests; but doubtless its character as a whole may be fairly judged by the companion document which deals with the work of Protestant organizations. These are the points: That in future no communities shall be enlisted for injuries to natives; only the villains who strike the Diyi shall be punished, and there shall be no compensation for confiscated property, or for destroyed buildings, lost furniture, &c.; that all foreign ladies shall be sent home, such teachers being injurious to the peace and betterment of Chinese female society; and that they shall be allowed to attend meetings for worship, and that cases arise in the interior or elsewhere shall have no ex-territorial privileges, but when summoned to the yamens, or having occasion to seek official aid, shall present themselves as a native would have to do, (prostrate, &c.,) and shall in all respects conform to native customs; that if a missionary marries the native daughter of a converted who is protected against as law, the Christian shall be at once punished for such interference; that all mission establishments shall be under supervision of officers appointed for the purpose, and that no founding hospitals or girls' schools shall be allowed; that no boys or children shall attend mission schools; that a public registration office shall be established, in which all baptisms shall be noted, and the history, residence and condition of the applicants recorded. And that no missionary shall receive more than forty-five converts. The Confucians shall not be worried nor the Buddhists or Mohammedans insulted." The following was found in the memoranda of the United Columbian bark *Sword Brabant*, from Australia to Hongkong, and printed in the Hongkong *Press* of March 25:—"Sighted Theakoro or Volcano Island, one of the Santa Cruz Group, in latitude 10° 16' south, longitude 165° 48' east. It lay declained for five days to the westward of it; this island is described as a cone of the most perfect symmetry of form, resting upon a base about three miles in circumference, and saving some small breaches around its base, bare of anything like vegetation according to Capt. WILSON, of the *Duff*, there are several low keys, but there is at least on the south and west quarter about sixteen or seventeen miles off, but Capt. FROST asserts that this is not the case; he estimates its height at 2,500 feet, judged from a distance of fifteen miles; the volcano was in constant activity, and presented the appearance of a grand flame-tree, burning always...The Yokohama *Gazette* says: "There is some more contemplated change anticipated in the Mikado's Ministers. The report is that Prince SATSUMA has been commanded or invited by the Mikado to Yedo to take entire control of the Government; in other words, to form a Ministry. SHIMADZU SABURO, father of Prince SATSUMA, will be the mainspring of the Government. He is the man who, in 1863, ordered his retainers to cut down the party of foreigners who were riding on the high road when his train was passing, in consequence to which order Mr. RICHARDSON was murdered, and the consequent fighting (one lady) wounded, and in consequence of which the British squadron bombarded Kagoyama, burned the town, destroyed several of SATSUMA'S steamers, and the Prince was forced to pay a heavy indemnity. We do not think it was as barbarous hatred to foreigners now; but if he does, all we can say is, no one in Japan better than he wishes their power."

Pistols and Coffee in Carolina—A Governor Challenged.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Journal of Commerce* of Friday contains the following:

"By passengers from Raleigh we learn that Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the *Sentinel*, had gone to South Carolina, and from that State had sent a challenge to Gov. CALDWELL, in consequence of a card published in the *Telegram* last week. Mr. TURNER was accompanied, as we are informed, by Gov. V

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, (May 20,) A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the executors of THOMAS B. BERRY, deceased, resold the premises known as No. 714 Ninth-avenue, embracing a two-story frame house and lot, the latter 25 by 100, for $6,875; purchaser, B. P. FAIRCHILD. This same property was sold on Thursday, May 14, and bought by Mr. FAIRCHILD for $6,300. Owing to the fact, however, that the building on the premises covered about a foot of an adjoining lot, thus necessitating alterations and expense, and the fact not having been known or stated at the first sale, a resale was deemed advisable, which took place on Saturday with the result above mentioned. In the aggregate of sales for the week the last price is the one included in the total.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

For the season of the year, business at the Exchange was active last week, sales of some description having been held each day, while as a rule, the property offered was taken more freely and at better comparative figures than has been the case for some weeks past. The total volume of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, May 20, is $235,886. For the week ending Saturday, May 13, the corresponding figures were $161,600, and on comparison an increase in favor of last week was shown of $126,925. Sales of City property to the values named were made on business days as follows: Monday, May 15, $65,450; Tuesday, May 16, $29,000; Wednesday, May 17, $15,000; Thursday, May 18, $14,475; Friday, May 19, $19,300, and Saturday, May 20, $6,676. Total as noted, $235,886. The following auctioneers conducted the auctions referred to: Muller, Wilkins & Co., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., William Kennelly, R. P. Fairchild, Roberts & McGuire, and William Abbott. The only other sale made at the Exchange during the week, aside from that of business real estate, was that of the shares in a Virginia mining property known as the Vesta Grand mine, sold by E. H. Ludlow & Co., as assignee's sale on Wednesday, for $12,000. Auctioneers offering Brooklyn realty during the week have met with no success, and neither sport nor in Brooklyn have any public sales worthy of note been effected.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

In the matter of suburban sales, the week opened auspiciously with the auction conducted by A. D. MILLICK, JR., & BRO., held at Rutherford Park, N. J., on Tuesday, May 16. Of the plots offered, 147 were sold, and the sum of $70,500 realized. The next sale of this property will be held on the 30th inst. On Thursday, May 18, the Bradford estate auction, conducted by S. DEGRAW & CO., at Rye, in Westchester County, was also well attended with a good result. Ninety-one acres of land were disposed of, and the aggregate of the day's business amounting to $66,320. In addition to these sales, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sold at the Exchange on Tuesday, May 16, property at Mc-Richmond, Staten Island, to the figure of $37,150, and on Wednesday, May 17, E. P. FAIRCHILD, sold at the Exchange a farm of fifty acres at Suffolk County, Long Island, for $2,600. The total sales of suburban property for the week aggregate $106,220. In anticipation of this description next week will be an active one, and also one supposed to be good during the season. Among the sales to take place is that of Whitestone, Long Island, to be held June 1 by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., is worthy attention.

SALES FOR THIS WEEK.

For the present week the sales projected are not only numerous, but of good quality. At the Exchange, Tuesday is a favorite day for real estate sales, and a large variety of City and suburban realty will be offered during the week, and on the customary Exchange sales in this City, two auctions will take place in the city of Brooklyn property will be offered. For investment any realty greater opportunities will be the have been seldom presented than those interested during the next few days. To those interested in the sales proposed the following list will be found valuable for reference. The property will be offered as follows:

Today, Monday, May 22.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-second-street, 68 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 16 by 100.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at 2 o'clock, seven lots at Morrisania, in Westchester County, situate on the east side of Webster-avenue, 45 feet north of First-street, lots each in size, 25 by 100.

By WM. M. BENEDICT, at Long Island City, Queens County, Long Island, at 12 M. at public auction, 600 building lots, located on Bridgeway and Jackson-avenues, in the Second Ward of the town. Sale rain or shine. The sale will take place at Rasmussen's Schuetzen Park Hotel, on Broadway Astoria. Lots 25 by 100.

Tuesday, May 23.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of ROBERT S. HOMELAND, Esq., referee, the premises, Nos. 105, 107 and 109 West Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, known as the French Theatre property, embracing a plot of ground on Fourteenth-street, 75 by 123.2, with the four-story brick buildings thereon, and also a lot on the rear, 20 by 83.3, extending through to Fifteenth-street, known as No. 108, on that street. On the last-named lot two one-story frame buildings are erected front and rear respectively.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, at charitable property on One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, adjacent to the Grand Boulevard.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 325 feet east of Second-avenue; lot, 25 by 98.9.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, valuable Brooklyn property, comprising seventy-seven lots and gores, situate respectively as follows: Four lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-avenue, near Fourteenth-street; eleven lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-avenue, near Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; ten lots on the southerly side of Hamilton-avenue, near Second-avenue; four lots on the north-west corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street; eight lots on the west side of Second-avenue, comprising the entire front from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets; four lots on the south side of Fourteenth-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue; twenty-three lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street, between Hamilton and Second avenues; nine lots on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between Hamilton and Second avenues, and four lots on the north side of Fifteenth-street, between Hamilton and Second avenues. The above is one of the notable sales of the week.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, at the Exchange, at public auction, 300 eligibly located building lots at Flatbush and New-Utrecht, L. I., as denoted on the new Kings County map. The lots form a portion of the farm formerly owned by CORNELIUS BENNETT, and are situated between Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh streets, Twelfth to Sixteenth avenues, in the towns named, near the Brooklyn City line. From the situation they are not only fortunately but prospectively very desirable. The sale is announced as without limit and unreserved, and is well worthy the attention of investors.

In addition to the above auctions, a sale of ninety-four building plots at Llewellyn Park, N. J., is advertised to take place on the ground at 2 P. M. to-morrow; also, at Paterson, N. J., a group of factory property, in that place, embracing eight city lots and a number of brick and frame buildings. Sale to be held at the Franklin House, Paterson, at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, May 24.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, the very valuable piece of property long known as the Florence Hotel property, situate at the junction of Seventh-avenue and Macomb's Dam road, having a frontage on the Harlem River of 1,250 feet; on the road of 1,100 feet; on the east side of the avenue 900 feet; on the west side 700 feet; and on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street 1,186 feet, embracing in the aggregate 150 City lots. The entire property will be offered in one parcel, and on liberal terms.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange at public auction, two lots with a four-story brick and frame building thereon, on the north-west corner of Eighty-third-street and Tenth-avenue; also, a three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, lot 25 by 100.11. In addition, by the same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. FERRAS, Esq., referee, a lot with the improvements thereon, situate on the south side of Thirty-first-street, 400 feet east of Tenth-avenue; lot 20.5 by 61.80.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, three three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, known as Nos. 29, 31 and 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; lots each 20 by 100; houses each 20 feet deep, nearly new, well built, with French roofs, and other modern improvements.

By D. D. MELLICK, JR., & Co., at Kingsland Station, N. J., on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, eight miles from New-York, on the ground, at 12 M., 195 choice villa plots, located on the banks of the Passaic River. Also, a large dwelling-house, together with half an acre of land. Special train for sale from foot of Barclay-street, at 11½ A. M.

Thursday, May 25.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of JAS. MUNSON, deceased, an extensive list of property, so located in New-York, Brooklyn and elsewhere as to make the proposed transaction one of special interest and importance. The auction involves the disposition of the following real estate: In this City, a frame store and lot on the west side of Eighth-avenue, 60 feet 9 inches north of Forty-first-street. Four lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street. Four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot on the south side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known as No. 225; house 16 feet 8 inches by 56 feet, with extension of 10 feet; lot half the block in depth. Four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 400 feet west of Eleventh-avenue. A vacant lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, 100 feet 6 inches west of Eleventh-avenue. Also, in Brooklyn, a three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Concord-street, 77 feet 6 inches east of Pearl-street, 26.7 by 98. In Albany, this State, twenty-four acres, situate on Washington and Lydius streets, four miles from the Capitol, in the City of Albany. In the village of Jamaica, L. I., twenty lots on Ward-street, between Williamsburg and Jamaica turnpikes. In Essex County, this State, seven hundred acres in the new town of North Elba, said to be heavily timbered.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, Esq., referee, four lots, together forming a plot 100.8by 100, located on the south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-first-street.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, as a Sheriff's sale, adjourned from last week, a lot 40 by 70, situated on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

In addition to the sales above noted, one or two other legal sales will probably take place during the week, but as nothing definite was known about them last week by the auctioneers in charge, they are for the present unnoticed.

PRIVATE SALES.

In the matter of private sales the market during the past week was very strong, particularly in Eighth-avenue lots, and the reports of extensive sales effected have been numerous. In addition to those reported the following are those of a more recent date:

By M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 66 Cedar-street, four lots on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-fifth-street, sold for $60,000, cash. Lots together, 100.6 by 100.

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 414 Pearl-street, eight lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, and also two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, together, 200 by 100.

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 414 Pearl-street, eight lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, and also two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, together, 200 by 100.

By JOHN B. CHURCH & SON, 56 Pine-street, four lots on the south side of Ninety-second-street, and one lot on the north side of Ninety-second-street, fronting on Ninety-first-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues; sold for $30,000.

By HAMILTON & VAN DOREN, No. 616 Sixth-avenue, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, and lot on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold for $30,000.

In country property, C. H. OLIVER reports the sale of a farm of forty-five acres, near Tallmans, Rockland County, to JOHN BOGART, of Jersey City, for $6,000. Also, a farm of fifty acres, near Mooser, to HENRY SUMNER, of Williamsburg, for $4,000. Also, the Cheltenham White Sulphur Springs, of Madison County, New-York, sold to D. P. FERRAS, of this City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEAR PARK-AVENUE—Four-story modern new medium-sized high-stoop brownstone house, No. 34.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Four-story first-class modern-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 24 West 49th-st.

FIFTY-FIRST-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—Four-story high-stoop new medium-sized modern house, to let.

ALSO,

FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE AND BROADWAY BUILDING LOTS—Sundry and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets.

ALSO,

A REVISED AND PRINTED LIST OF STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, as reduced rates.

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn property. Mortgages made.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.—OWNERS of lots or plots located on 6th-av., Grand Boulevard, 7th-av., 8th-av., 9th-av., 10th-av., and 11th-av., who desire to offer their property for sale, are cordially solicited to place the same upon our books. PLANT & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

CENTRAL PARK, RIVERSIDE PARK BOULEVARD, FIFTH, EIGHTH AND MADISON-AVENUE LOTS.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, and also on the cross-streets, for sale.

Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST.—A FULL-sized lot, between 4th and Lexington avs., for sale cheap. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$1,000 DOWN.—GATES, NEAR YATES-av., three three-story frame houses; all improvements; built by days' work; extra lots. Apply to E. G. ATKMAN, on the premises, No. 636½, or No. 21 Cortlandt-st., second floor, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEgant residence fronting on Newark Bay, in the City of Bergen, N. J., twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, forty trains daily, situated ten minutes' walk from the station, and commanding a water view from a beautifully-terraced and shaded lawn of nine acres, thirteen miles. The grounds comprise six acres, with a front of 440 feet on the Bay, with substantial sea-wall and sand-beach beyond, extensive lawns well shaded with larch and evergreens, and tastefully graveled drives and flagged walks, great abundance and choice variety of pears, apples, cherries, quinces and strawberries, &c., probably the best-fruited place in New-Jersey; a cold grapery, forcing and vegetable pinking 1,500 feet in extent; also, a complete set of stables, carriage and out-houses. The dwelling is 40 feet square, modern in style, with piazzas on all sides, containing sixteen rooms, with all the improvements. Everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the first-class order. Possession can be had at once. Photograph can be seen by applying to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A—REMARKABLE FARMS, COUNTRY seats and residences, for sale at Franklin Lake, six miles from Paterson, N. J., farm of 103 acres, stock, crops, machinery, &c., $11,500. Farm of 100 acres, stock, crops, machinery, &c., $11,000. Fine residence, all improvements, one acre, beautifully situated near the Passaic River..... 15,000 Middletown, Orange County, farm of 75 acres, stock and crops, &c..... 7,500 Goshen, farm of 300 acres, suitable for stock raising; can be divided..... 20,000 Newburgh, fine residence, lawn and shade trees, Grand Island, farm, fine residence, lawn, beautifully laid out, for sale low; no owner going abroad.

Also a printed list of country property for sale and to let. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Reported sold at the Branch by Henry W. Howland as the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

AT NEW-HARRBURG, HUDSON RIVER, daily two hours from New-York, splendid building sites, at 15 to 20 acres each, for sale, very reasonable terms; sixty per cent may remain on mortgage. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from New-York, splendid and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 283 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TOTTENVILLE, N. Y.—$2,000.—NEW house, barn, &c., for sale. Views from N. BRUIN, No. 134 Eldridge-st., W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., valuable building lots close by a railroad station, each 50x100. Terms accommodating and price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$6,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, and throughout, parlor 16 by 21 feet, dining-room 13 by 16, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedroom, gas fixtures; good cellar and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot; 40 minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to J. M. MERKER, No. 223 Broadst., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 85x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 30 John-st.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUNTRY residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 68 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A-By V. K. Stevenson & Son,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., First Floor.
TO LET, UNFURNISHED,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS, on the prices stated below:

Possession.			
Hestio-st.	$900	West 41st-st.	$2,400
Wooster-st.	2,000	West 51st-st.	2,000
Clinton-place.	1,800	West 125th-st.	1,500
Bleecker-st.	2,000	East 76d-st.	1,500
West 11th-st.		East 76th-st.	1,700
West 125th-st.	2,000	East 39th-st.	1,100
West 14th-st.	2,000	East 39th-st.	1,100
West 14th-st.	2,000	West 140th-st.	2,000
West 16th-st.	2,000	West 140th-st.	2,000
West 16th-st.	2,000	East 124th-st.	900
West 23d-st.	2,700	East 124th-st.	1,200
West 23d-st.	2,700	East 125th-st.	1,200
W. 24th-st. (20 rooms)	2,800	East 125th-st.	2,000
West 24th-st.	2,800	52d-av.	900
West 30th-st.	1,400	Lexington-av.	2,700
West 40th-st.	2,400	Madison-av.	
E. 40th-st. (extension)		Madison-av.	1,200
West 42d-st.	1,800	Madison-av.	2,000
West 42d-st.	2,000	Madison-av.	4,000
East 50th-st.	1,400	Madison-av.	4,500
West 52d-st.	2,000	52d-av.	2,000
West 52d-st.	2,000	52d-av.	2,000
West 53d-st.	2,000	Madison-av.	10,000
West 53d-st.	2,000	102d-av.	700

ALSO, $100,000 Estate Funds to loan in sums to suit on Bond and Mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn property.

A-By V. K. Stevenson & Son,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., First Floor.
TO LET, FURNISHED,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS on the prices stated below:

West 11th-st.	$	East 46th-st.	$3,000
West 12th-st.	2,000	West 46th-st.	3,000
West 16th-st.	2,500	West 47th-st.	2,700
East 20th-st.		East 50th-st.	2,000
West 24th-st.	2,700	West 53d-st.	2,000
West 25th-st.	2,000	East 53d-st.	1,800
West 34th-st.		Lexington-av.	2,400
West 36th-st.		Lexington-av.	2,000
East 37th-st.	2,000	Madison-av.	4,000
East 41st-st.	1,800	Madison-av.	4,000
West 42d-st.	1,800	8th-av.	2,000
West 44th-st.	2,000		

ALSO, $100,000 Estate Funds to loan, in sums to suit, on Bond and Mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn property.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON.

TO LET—A neat, comfortable cottage, handsomely furnished, and pleasantly situated, with fine river views, for the season. Apply to JAMES MORGAN, Tompkins Cottage, and now occupied by J. S. Campbell; together with about three acres of ornamental grounds, with shade and fruit trees; immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, or to S. F. COWDREY, No. 61 Nassau-st., New-York.

LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET.

The splendid residence known as the Deportes Mansion. Fifteen rooms; most magnificent view of the lake; five acres of land; boats, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—AN ELEgant house, with stable, on the west shore of the Hudson, two miles and a half south of Nyack, Rockland County, and five miles north of Piermont, commanding extensive, mountain and inland views; beautiful woods surround the house; house furnished; garden, ice-house, fruit, &c. Apply to WM. M. VERMILYE, No. 16 Chambers-st. or P. A. VERMILYE, on premises.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, AT MORristown, N. J., a desirable and modern three-story house, containing about twelve rooms, all fully furnished; replete with all conveniences; garden, &c., &c.; to a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to ROBERT L. MACLEAN, No. 36 East 17th-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country seat of John Hone, at Morristown, N. J. House large and fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to HONE & MICHAELIAS, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET, AT STAMFORD—A FIRST-class furnished house, with modern improvements, beautifully located, twelve minutes' walk from station. As the object is to secure a responsible and careful occupant, terms low for the Summer. Particulars of McHENRY, BROWN & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., or B. B. THURSTON, on premises.

TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY-seat in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall, comprising fine house and out-buildings, carpet, ice-house filled, &c.; five acres of the land, plenty of fruit and shade trees; near steam-boat landing. Apply at 39 least 2d-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

AT TARRYTOWN—TO RENT, FOR THE season or months, a large house, twenty-one rooms, well adapted for a boarding-house; well located, commanding fine river views, within five minutes' walk of depot, in first-class order. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 68 and 57 Liberty-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE, AND STORE and basement, 282 Canal-st., one block east of Broadway. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 491 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED HIGH-stoop house in 124th-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,100. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 152 Grand-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

EIGHTH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD property wanted by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FIRST GREAT AUCTION SALE
from
New Kings County Map,
Confirmed by Commissioners, Feb. 21, 1871.
800 FLATBUSH
AND
NEW-UTRECHT LOTS,
on farm formerly belonging to
CORNELIUS BENNETT, ESQ.,
will positively be sold without limit,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
On TUESDAY, May 23, 1871,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is splendidly situated between 36th and 47th sts., and 13th and 16th avs., in Flatbush and New-Utrecht, and near Flatbush, Brooklyn Line and Prospect Park, and in a location soon to be densely populated. Same distance from City Hall as Central Park. Franklin-av. Boulevard (one hundred feet wide,) new Boulevard (210 feet wide), from Prospect Park to The Grounds, Flatbush Railway, New-York and Hempstead Plains Railway, all to immediate vicinity. The property is the most desirable adjoining the City of Brooklyn; fifty minutes from Fulton Ferry. Sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, and Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871,
at 12 M., on the premises,
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,
OF
KINGSLAND STATION,
eight miles from New-York, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, eighteen minutes running time from Hoboken,
195 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,
handsomely located on the banks of the Passaic, with a river view of 1½ miles.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, containing fourteen rooms (3 first-class ceilings,) with
BARN AND CARRIAGE-HOUSE,
Three stations within one mile; 19 minutes' running time from Hoboken.
Special train will leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 11½ A. M. on the day of sale.
LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.
Maps and free passes can be had of the Auctioneers, at No. 6 Pine-st.

H. HERRIGAN, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 36 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
Real Estate at public and private sale.

TUESDAY, May 23,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of the Executors of E. N. Fairchild, deceased,)
Forty-eight valuable lots on Broadway, 9th and 10th avs., 212th, 213th, 215th and 216th sts.
BROADWAY—4 lots north-east corner of 212th-st.
10TH-AV.—4 lots north-west corner of 213th-st.
213TH-ST.—4 lots north side, adjoining above.
215TH-ST.—4 lots north side, adjoining above.
216TH-ST.—4 lots south-west corner of 216th-st.
215TH-ST.—14 lots south side, adjoining the above.
214TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.
213TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.
9TH-AV.—4 lots south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.
N. B.—Seventy per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
150 LOTS
Situate on
7TH-AV., MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 151ST., 152D, 153D AND 154TH STS.,
Together with a valuable
WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, the above described valuable property, situate at the junction of 7th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road, and known as the

FLORENCE HOTEL PROPERTY,

Having a frontage of about 1,250 feet on Harlem River, 1,100 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, 900 feet on the east and 700 feet on the west side of 7th-av.; 1,186 feet on 151st-st. will be sold, together with the improvements thereon, in one parcel, affording to capitalists a rare opportunity for

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The 7th-av. boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, runs through the property, and is, as will appear from the following resolution passed by the Board of Central Park Commissioners, about being reclaimed and made one of the finest drives on the island:

Resolved, That the 7th-av., from 155th-st. to the Harlem River, be constructed as a gravel road, that it be worked and rounded in such its whole length, permitting a row of trees hereafter designed to be planted on either side of the roadway.

Seventy per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
A DESIRABLE AVENUE PROPERTY.
SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN LOTS ON HAMILTON AND FIFTEENTH AVENUES, AND 14TH AND 15TH STS., IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
HAMILTON-AVENUE—Four lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av.
HAMILTON-AVENUE—Eleven lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., between 14th and 15th sts.
SECOND-AVENUE—Ten lots on the southerly side of Hamilton-av.
SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-west corner of 14th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front from 14th to 15th sts.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the south side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.
FOURTEENTH-AVENUE—Twenty-three lots on the south side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.
FOURTEENTH-AVENUE—Nine lots on the south side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.
FIFTEENTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the north side of 15th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. J. HOBSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
TUESDAY, MAY 23,
ON THE HILL,
SIMONSON-AV., VANDERBILT LANDING,
STATEN ISLAND,
WHERE crowds are admiring the
FINEST PANORAMIC VIEWS
OF THE CONTINENT,
After a ride of four excellences' enlivened by picturesque incidents.
JOHNSON & MILLER
will commence the sale of
100 BUILDING LOTS,
which, for locality of situation, fine views, &c., cannot be surpassed.
The property is only forty-five minutes from New-York, and seven minutes' walk from the landing. All one wish to get this delightful trip will apply for tickets to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. JESSUP, Auctioneer.
UNRESERVED AND ABSOLUTE
SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1871,
ON THE GROUNDS
OF 42 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND;
ALSO
42 ACRES
Subdivided into
150 FINELY BUILDING SITES IN WORCHESTER COUNTY,
In lots and parcels of one to twelve acres each, including the spacious, elegant mansion of
H. KIDDER KELWAY,
AND TEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, Conservatories, greenhouses, graperies, barns and other out-buildings.
Also, the
HANDSOME VILLA OF
EDWARD D. CLAPP,
WITH TWENTY ACRES OF ELEGANTLY-LAID GROUNDS,
Specimen trees, shades, carriage and out-houses.
Also,
THE SEVENTY HOMESTEAD OF
JAMES MCHERR,
AND SIX ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
Finely located. Also,
FIVE FARMS AND COTTAGE DWELLINGS,
and 100 lots, well situated.
The improvements have been expended in laying out streets, avenues, boulevards, esplanades, drives, &c., and
$250,000 HAVE BEEN EXPENDED
in laying out the grounds.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF MAMARONECK,
in full view of the Sound; one hour from the City, thirty minutes' ride from Harlem Bridge, by sixteen trains by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; three minutes' walk from depot.
IT IS ONE OF THE VERY FINEST LARGE TRACTS of unincumbered land out in Westchester County.
THE SALE IS ABSOLUTE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT LIMITATION OR RESERVE, AND ON EASY TERMS.
SPECIAL TRAINS WILL TAKE 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M. from the foot of Barclay and New-Haven Railroad corner Thirty-first-st.
For maps, circulars, &c., apply to
E. DIGHT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 63 Cedar-st., New-York.

ARNOLD E. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
4TH AND 5TH AVS., 140TH AND 142D STS.,
MOTT HAVEN,
CONCOURSE-ST., BROOKLYN,
AND LAND IN
ALBANY, VILLAGE OF JAMAICA AND ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executors of James Munson, deceased, New-York:
EIGHTH-AVENUE—Frame store and lot on the west side of 8th-av., 60 feet 9 inches north of 41st-st.
FORTY-FIRST-STREET—Lot on the north-east corner of 8th-av. and 41st-st.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot, on the south side of 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., known as No. 224; house 16 feet 8 inches by 56 feet, with extension of 10 feet; lot half the block; house contains modern improvements.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Four lots on the north side of 143d-st., 400 feet west of 11th-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET—One lot on the north side of 142d-st., 68 feet 4 inches west of 11th-av.
BROOKLYN.
CONCORD-STREET—Three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Concord-st., 77.6 feet east of Pearl-st., 26.7x98.
ALBANY.
Twenty-four acres, situate on Washington and Lydius sts., four miles from the Capitol, in the City of Albany.
VILLAGE OF JAMAICA.
Twenty lots on Ward-st., between Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpikes.
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
Seven hundred acres in the new town of North Elba, Essex County, New-York, said to be heavily timbered.
J. M. MUNSON,
JOS. J. MUNSON, } Executors.
MARY J. MUNSON, Executrix.

COTTAGE HOMES
in the suburbs.
ALSO,
Several building lots,
also, several furnished houses,
at
Williamsburg, Long Island,
to be sold at auction,
on
TUESDAY, June 1, 1871,
at 12 M.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Five minutes' walk of the depot, on finished avenues, already sown with grass, guttered and macadamized and paid for. Thirty trains daily; fares are limited by charter to one cent per mile, or ten cents per ride; terms most liberal. Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HELP WANTED.

ALL KINDS OF EXPERIENCED servants wanted; also, small girls and girls lately landed, for families in the country. Also, assistance in families, Summer-houses, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment Agency, No. 78 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Now waiting-rooms, clean and cool, just opened.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with references, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT CHILD'S nurse; a good recommendation; one with best of City references. Apply at No. 10 East 12th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday as No. 74 Madison-av.

PAPER HANGERS—SALESMEN WANTED—Two of each; steady and experienced; will be liberally dealt with. Apply by letter to CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPHERD, No. 681 Broadway.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. A. T. FERGUSON & CO., 132 Bleecker-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE TO FRANCE.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

[illegible] Saturday, June 3
[illegible] Saturday, June 10
[illegible] Saturday, June 17
[illegible] Saturday, July 1

Rates of passage [illegible] to Brest or Havre.

Passengers booked through to all points in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Sweden or Denmark and America or safely, comfortably and cheaply as by any other line.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, corner of State-st.

"HAVRE" STEAMERS.

[illegible] Wed., May 24
[illegible] Wed., May 31
[illegible] Wed., June 7
[illegible] Wed., June 14
[illegible] Wed., June 21
[illegible] Wed., June 28

Departure from Pier 50 North River, New-York, at noon. Passage payable in currency, to Liverpool, Queenstown or London:

First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

Excursion tickets good for twelve months, secure accommodations, $120.

Drafts for any amount issued, payable on demand in all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Passengers going to or returning from the Continent, by taking the steamers of this line, are saved the annoyance of a night's detention in London, besides avoiding the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

For freight or passage apply to

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 53 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

THE FINEST AND FASTEST SAILING PACKETS IN THE TRADE.

[illegible] Saturday, May 27
[illegible] Saturday, June 10
[illegible] Saturday, June 24
[illegible] Saturday, July 8

Rates of passage as low as by any other first-class line.

Passengers booked through to all points in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Sweden or Denmark and America or safely, comfortably and cheaply as by any other line.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, corner of State-st.

"HERMAN" STEAMERS.

[illegible] Wed., May 24
[illegible] Wed., May 31
[illegible] Wed., June 7
[illegible] Wed., June 14
[illegible] Wed., June 21
[illegible] Wed., June 28

Departure from Pier 50 North River, New-York, at noon. Passage payable in currency, to Liverpool, Queenstown or London:

First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

Excursion tickets good for twelve months, secure accommodations, $120.

Drafts for any amount issued, payable on demand in all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Passengers going to or returning from the Continent, by taking the steamers of this line, are saved the annoyance of a night's detention in London, besides avoiding the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

For freight or passage apply to

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 53 Broadway.

SPEED AND COMFORT.

[illegible] Saturday, June 3
[illegible] Saturday, June 17
[illegible] Saturday, July 1

Rates of passage as low as by any other first-class line.

Passengers booked through to all points in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Sweden or Denmark and America or safely, comfortably and cheaply as by any other line.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, corner of State-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

[illegible] Saturday, June 3
[illegible] Saturday, June 17
[illegible] Saturday, July 1

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their first-class full-power iron screw steamer

ERIN NO. 6 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GRACE.....May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHISSHAT.....May 31, at 9 P. M.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GUARD.....June 7, at 9 P. M.
CALIFORNIA, Capt. WORTMAN.....June 14, at 9 A. M.
ERIN, Capt. FRYER.....June 21, at 9 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER.....June 28, at 9 P. M.

Rates of passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $80, currency.

Drafts or sight exchange payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, at lowest rates.

Steerage tickets, $30; steerage, $28.

Excursion tickets, good for two months, at reduced rates.

Passengers can be booked from Liverpool to Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N. B., and Portland, Me.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

SATURDAY, Tuesday, May 23, at 10 A. M.
ALGERIA, Saturday, May 27, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Tuesday, May 30, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M.

Rates to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Tickets to Paris, $80 gold; Havre, $80 gold; Hamburg, $90 gold; Bremen, $90 gold; Berlin, $90 gold; Frankfort, $90 gold; Vienna, $100 gold; Switzerland, $90 gold.

Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70 currency.

Drafts for sale at lowest rates.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 State-st., Boston.

C. G. HANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

HAVANA, JAMAICA AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, CHILI AND CHINA.

The splendid new sea-going side-wheel steamers connecting with the above lines leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on the following dates:

COLORADO, Capt. DOUGLAS.....Tuesday, May 23, at 12 M.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CATHELL.....Saturday, May 27, at 12 M.
COLUMBIA, Capt. HOWLAND.....Tuesday, May 30, at 12 M.
CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight or other information, apply at the Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

THE MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 25th of each month for the above ports will hereafter leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st., at 2 P. M., as follows:

AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TAYLER, [illegible] May 25
BRAZIL, Capt. G. D. BLOOM.....June 25
BLACK, Capt. WIRE.....July 25

Passage to St. Thomas, $60 currency; passage to Rio Janeiro, $150 currency; passage to Para, $180 currency; passage to Maranham, $200 currency; passage to Pernambuco, $220 currency; passage to Bahia, $240 currency; passage to Rio de la Plata, $300 currency.

Passage to St. Thomas, Para, Maranham, Bahia and Rio de la Plata, including wines and stewards.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. P. HARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

The new and magnificent steamship Company's steamer CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Quarterly direct THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....May 25
MORGAN, Capt. VANBRUNT.....June 1
COURIER, Capt. J. B. SPENCER.....June 8

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, CIENAS AND VERA CRUZ.

Regular Mail and Passenger Line.

The new and first-class steamship Morgan, 2,727 B. Rivers, 4 [illegible] P. M., direct for MERIDA, Deaken [illegible] Saturday, May 27
MEXICO, Thursday, [illegible] Saturday, June 17

For passage apply to

P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Persons intending to travel on the Continent will find Credits and Drafts issued by the undersigned of great convenience. They should never leave Paris without one; they are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the trouble of counting and changing money, and the information and conveyance of luggage; it is the best accommodation, in preference to the uncertainty of hotel bills, in safety of money, and in the facility of making purchases, as they are exempt from the various taxes and charges. Competent and trustworthy Couriers and Valets de Place, whose services may be obtained by the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 1 Chilworth-street, Hyde-park, London.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.

No. 21 N. R.—The splendid new sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., from foot of Murray-st. and Brooklyn-st. and Delaware City, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on the arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply on board the pier.

J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA ROUTE.

ONE WEEK SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULLIS, TUESDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARRELLOWS, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 29 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PRESENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia.

For freight apply to

D. DeCORDOVA, Agent, 3 Coenties-slip.
GODFREY YONGE, Agent C. R. R. R. of G.,
Agent A. & G. R. R.
No. 329 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 94 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON

DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

BUY AND SELL AT CURRENT MARKET RATES THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

EIGHT (8) PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000, are a first mortgage on 118 miles of road completed and in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile. The Net Earnings of this road are largely in excess of the Interest on its Bonded Debt. Present market quotation 97 3-4@98 1-4 and interest.

Tanner & Co.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

H. C. Turner, / Geo. M. Turner,
F. C. Turner, / Jos. Decker,
J. Turner, /
R. Turner,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centers.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Bonds bear FIVE PER CENT. interest, payable quarterly; interest and principal payable in Gold, and are free from taxation of any kind.

Payment may be made in 5-20 Bonds or Gold at par.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of April inst. at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

A. L. PERUCHARD, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of nine Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12 noon, to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 3 P. M., until 26th June at 10 A.M.

JAMES M. MCKENLAY,
Transfer Agent.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 12 M., when the polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK ATTRITION FULVERIZING COMPANY hereby give public notice that an election for five trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of June next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 M.

JOHN POST, President.

C. A. KUPFER, Secretary.

$50,000 NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, 7 per cents, due in 1874.

$25,000 ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENTS, 7 per cent., due in 1876.

$25,000 PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent. bonds, due 1890.

For sale by O. B. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Dubuque, on Monday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. B. MASSEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE A Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 45 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 950 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 106 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1871. It traverses twelve counties of rich agricultural country, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber regions of Ulster county and the rich agricultural districts of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

No. 9 Wall-st.,

NEW-YORK CITY,

Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Land Grant, 10,240 Acres per Mile.

NET EARNINGS, IN GOLD, NEARLY FOUR TIMES THE INTEREST UPON THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

We recommend them in every respect as a first-class investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for negotiation of Bonds of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 23 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THEIR

HOUSE IN FRANKFORT, DR. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year. Dated May 15, 1871.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

O. F. QUINARD, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City that are on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be in order for presentation, with accrued interest, at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

THE NATIONAL Life Insurance Co.,

OF

NEW-YORK,

NO. 319 BROADWAY.

E. A. JONES, President.

J. HALSEY, Vice-President.

J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1871.

The officers of this Company, being desirous of giving to the public some evidence of its condition and management other than its own statements, requested Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, to cause a searching examination to be made into its assets, liabilities, and general management.

The following letter shows the result of such examination, and is submitted as an evidence of the substantial grounds on which the Company bases its claims to the full confidence of the insuring public:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 8, 1871.

H. A. JONES, Esq., President National Life Insurance Company of New-York:

DEAR SIR: From the report made to me by the Commissioners appointed to examine the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, I find that the Company has been managed with energy and ability, and that its condition is solvent. I am happy to learn that the business of the Company is rapidly increasing, and that the note system has been abandoned.

Very truly yours, &c.,

GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent.

The following shows the progress of the Company from its commencement:

	Policies in Force.	Amount Insured.
Dec. 31, 1864	17	$23,000
Dec. 31, 1865	421	1,154,000
Dec. 31, 1866	1,000	2,154,622
Dec. 31, 1867	1,939	3,830,726
Dec. 31, 1868	3,093	5,270,300
Dec. 31, 1869	3,815	6,624,782
Dec. 31, 1870	4,266	9,045,029

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST.,

transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

7 PER CENTS. OF 1877,

ELIZABETH CITY,

FOR SALE AT 97 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

CITY OF MONTGOMERY BONDS.

Indorsed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, bearing interest at eight per cent, payable in the City of New-York in 1st of January and July.

These bonds have about seventeen years to run, and are regarded as very good for investment. A small amount of these bonds are for sale by

HOWES & MACY,
No. 20 Wall-st.

at ninety per cent, and accrued interest.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIAL DEPOSIT made of following interest from date of each deposit on sums of $10 and upward.

All deposits payable On DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZULLY, Cashier.

UNION DEER SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 398 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS.....$3,918,567 45

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,300,266 03. Surplus, $175,419 78.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books in the preferred stock will be closed on May 23 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, with baggage-car attached. This train leaves at 3:30 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both Lakes Erie and M. C. R. Railroads, and Cincinnati via Columbus and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.

3:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 4 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
8:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
9:00 and 7:30 A. M., Fishkill trains.
8:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:05 A. M., 12:30, 3:00, 4:15, 6:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:05 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Fishkill Special; 8:00 A. M., Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

9:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Islip for stages for Bellesport and Fire Place.
2:00 P. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellesport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:00 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 2:30, 4:00 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DCUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave Hunter's Point (foot of Fifty-ninth-st.) as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:00 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
2:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
5:00 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Hicksville with Hempstead Railway Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport. Stage Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.—THIS is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the docks, steamers' stations, &c., the most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers. Patronized by the nobility, gentry and family hotel. J. S. DEARDEN, manager, late manager of the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel. References to George & Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 302 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c.

IRON WORKS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Hartem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having the facilities and skilled workmen, second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for iron buildings of any design, and generally to do all kinds of architectural iron work in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply to 44th-st., between Avenues B and C.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE LONG TAIL, 5 years old, sound and kind. Apply 307 Third-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriages. Wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Factory here.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE Maker, No. 239 Greenwich.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—A REMARKABLY STYLISH 3 family coupe; is a bargain; cost $2,000; for want of use will be sold at $650. Apply before 2 P. M., at private stable No. 149 West 17th-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 16TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, hot and cold water in each, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen; house heated with modern improvements, and everything first class; 3 minutes from Grand Central Depot, 5 minutes from Madison-square, and 2 minutes from City Hall. Gentleman preferring elegant and a comfortable home, can apply at 107 East 27th-st., near Willoughby.

A PARTY OF FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN can obtain handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, with board, with private family, on very reasonable terms, or single gentlemen can be accommodated; references required; good table and plenty of cream at 6½. Inquire at No. 322 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS will let (with breakfast) two rooms for the use of one; no other boarders; every convenience; beautiful location. Call this week at No. 326 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR AND two bedrooms, handsomely and newly furnished, to let (first floor); also, single rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House; overlooking Madison-sq.; No. 7 West 26th-st.

No. 435 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, newly and elegantly furnished, single or en suite; also, the same accommodations at No. 16 East 30th-st., near 4th-av.; table unexcelled; quiet at either place. References exchanged. Inquire for two days.

No. 38 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor for parlor of gentleman, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

No. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board, to quiet reliable parties; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST.—Handsome rooms on parlor, second and third floors with board; large, pleasant rooms at $10 and $20, for two persons.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, at No. 116 Macdougal-st.; rare chance for gentlemen to secure a pleasant home on moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR HOUSEKEEPING, also rooms, with or without board, at No. 236 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NICE LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED, for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $5 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.; a room or a suite of rooms for gentlemen only.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARRY HOUSE,

HIGHLAND FALLS.

(Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address

DEARBORN, WHITE & CO., Highland Falls, N.Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PERCIVAL, Proprietor. This house, with its unequaled location, offers to those in search of a home its patronage. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

HORSE COMFORTS AT RIPLEY (COALSIGE, Poultney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D.D., Proprietor); from May to October. At low rates; building recently furnished, shady lawn of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR INDIVIDUALS or families, by the day, week or season, in a quiet, healthy village, fifteen miles west of Catskill; delightful location; beautiful scenery; pleasant rooms; good accommodation for horses and carriages. Terms, $7 per week; children under 10 half price. Address JACOB CRAFT, South Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A farm-house to let, at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 6,

STEAMERS SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM AND SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.

Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 126th-st. each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12 M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Landing at 23d and 13 mid-each way.

Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 landing only at 126th-st., each way.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

P. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

MORRISANIA STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

MORRISANIA, HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.

On and after May 23, 1871, the palace steam-boat

MORRISANIA, Capt. LONGSTREET,

Leaves Morrisania slip, Leaves Fulton Market 8¼ A. M., 9¼ A. M., 10¾ A. M., 1 P. M., 2¾ P. M., 4¼ P. M., 5¾ P. M., 7¼ P. M., 8¾ P. M., 10¼ P. M.

Landing, each way, at 129th and 9th sts.

Freight taken at reasonable rates.

BUENA GROVE, FREE TO EXCURSION PARTIES GOING BY THIS BOAT.

A second boat will be placed on this line on or about June 1.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, (Sundays excepted), leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with inland trains West, North and East. Returning, leave Albany at 5 P. M., arriving at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier, and at 529 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its

PULPIT UTTERANCES.

Sermons of Eminent Divines on Various Topics.

Methodist Church Extension—The Unitarian Idea—Names and Their Significance—Exploring the Holy Land.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Public Meeting of the New-York M. E. Church Extension and Missionary Society.

A public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society was held last evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventieth-street, near Third-avenue. The attendance was very large. A. V. STOUT, Esq., President of the Society, presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. STOUT, Rev. WILLIAM ROSS and Rev. J. S. WILKIE. Mr. STOUT said they had met together to hear about the work of the Society, and less something of the extent, he presumed, to which it was being carried out for the purposes of this mission. Behind every one he addressed were sitting in their pews, they knew, how many thousands were without the Gospel, who would never have this blessing unless some such Society occupied the field, were altogether unproductive either to God's glory or the world's salvation.

Rev. WM. ROSS then gave a general statement of the aims of the Society, the obstacles and success with which it has met. There had been already established twelve places of public worship and mission labor at the following places: One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, Franklin-street, Mott-street, Broadway, corner of Sixty-eighth-street; One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Second-avenue; Seventy-seventh-street, near Second-avenue; Forty-first-street, First-avenue; Sixteenth-street, near Avenue C; Eleventh-street, near Avenue B; Rivington and Eldridge-streets. In each of these regular places religious worship is held every Sunday, two sessions of the Sabbath-school, and Communion service once a month. Of course the services were attended by large congregations of public worship. But while it was admitted that missionary labor may be well employed in filling up the houses of worship already existing, it has been experienced that there are many who will attend these modest places of worship who would not, by reason of their poverty, be induced to go into the larger churches. There was found no lack of intelligence, of spirit, or taste for the refined and beautiful among the lower classes to whom the Society extends its mission labors. Their great crime, and the great crime of the city next to intemperance, is poverty. Mr. ROSS closed his address by stating that he believed in localities where individuals and families had been rescued from arreligion and misery, and made happy and useful members of society.

Rev. J. S. WILKIE followed in a long and earnest address in support of the objects intended to be attained by the Society. As a safeguard against crime, against political disorder and social debasement, against infidelity and immorality, against irreligion in this life and destruction in the next of both soul and body, this missionary work be regarded as first and most effectual. Holding up the disorders of the French people as an example, he urged the friends of the Society to aid in its work, so that this City and land might be saved from the influences of infidelity, political corruption, and the inroads of barbarism from the West, and popery from the East.

The meeting was closed by singing and the benediction.

SOLVING PROBLEMS.

Sermon by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of the Great Unitarian Dome of Chicago, on Dr. Putnam's Church in Brooklyn.

Rev. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, (First Unitarian,) of Chicago, preached yesterday morning in Dr. PUTNAM'S Church, corner Pierrepont-street and Montague-place, Brooklyn. Mr. COLLIER stands in the front rank among American Unitarians, and, although a young man, has already won an enviable fame. In personal appearance he bears a striking resemblance to Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn. Mr. COLLIER chose for his text yesterday morning, a part of the thirteenth verse of Paul's Third Epistle to the Philippians: "I count not myself to have apprehended." He said: The text is a man's confession of ignorance. The sum of his knowledge. He knows but little of what there is to be known, and what there is to be known is but little compared with that which cannot be known. We do not know ourselves. Some have dealt with facts into what we call science, but science is only memorandum of the mundane existence. These ever and anon awake with the freshness and fragrance of June flowers, and one with this consciousness is haunted, not only with the enigmas of present being, but the mystery of past existence. We awake as from a fearful dream. When we sorrow it is for the irretrievable, the irrecoverable, the thought of the impenetrable—as a key which had the magic power of opening the meaning of life—has dropped from our hand. It is fortunate for the race that by intuition or education the race has held to the worship of a supreme being, but whether there is any such being is no more provable by logic and by the understanding than the divine principle that there is no God. No principle of life or force, and is to just as much of an atheism, to believe in the eternity of this quality of matter as to believe in a creative power of matter and force by the volition of an all-wise God. [Applause.] The text is the utterance of the great Prophet. Two thousand years nearly have passed, and still the best thought of the world has failed to apprehend Christ. So great a thing was He that superstition calls him God, ignoring all the common facts of His earthly sojourn. Investing Him with unhuman attributes, has taken men have come to a verbal statement of what they think they know, and crystallized into a dogma. Life itself has been so bedeviled about, so insulted by conventionalities, so bereft of its natural freedoms, that it seems ill adapted to the time-tables of this world, where, for the while, we are fated to sojourn. And of that which is beyond what great gift death has in its keeping, of the blessed ones who have gone, who brought us any report? God is neither an axiom nor a sentiment. We cannot see Him, nor can we reason our way up to Him. He has been shown us, but we have not all had eyes to see Him, for in all ages only pure eyes could see Him. Jesus came not to argue, nor even to affirm, for no man doubted God who saw and heard Jesus; He came not to bring God nearer to men—that He could not do, for God is just as near as He can get—but to give each the spiritual impulsion; to remove the scales from the eyes; to touch the heart and enkindle in it love of virtue and holiness. Communion with God is the best revelation of God to the soul. Of course there are ten thousand hints of futurity in all men. The fin of a fish implies the correlative fact of water; the tooth of a reptile is a key to his complete anatomy. The injustice of the world, its sorrows and sighs, the immediation of nobler aspirings for perfection, our deep and sometimes desperate longings for friends who have gone eternal life is born into his soul; until the spiritual is more active than the natural; until he ceases before, are confirmations strong that we shall live forever," and rest upon the fact that Jesus never seeks to guess, if, indeed, to doubt, until to count life in dollars and cents and houses and lands, and reckons it by the number of angels that visit him, the number of victories over devils of desire and greed and selfishness, the number of Divine upliftings where he is borne out of himself into converse with God. The spiritual universe is veiled in mystery for the joy and glory of lifting the vail. With open minds and open hearts, counting ourselves not to have apprehended, we are to press toward the mark for the prize. Could we know God as we know strata and stars, only one set of faculties of the intellectual man would be called into play. We are spiritual beings, of spiritual aptitudes and responses, and there are spiritual realities to which these answer. Oh, friends, unto this we are called. The prize, when won, is more than ALEXANDER'S or HUMBOLDT'S. We are to "feel after God if haply we may find Him;" we are to feel "the powers of Christ's resurrection;" we are to feel the joys of the world to come.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Men Who Represent Thought and Action in History—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached yesterday morning from the ninth and tenth verses of the second chapter of Philippians:

"Wherefore God also hath mightily exalted him and given him a name which is over every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth."

This, said he, is a prophecy, not of a formal character, but an outburst of one of those royal insights which were so peculiar to the Apostle Paul. The long track of history was passed over, the development and consummation of the race was before him, and he saw things as they will appear in the final sphere and full disclosure above, when the name of Jesus shall be mightier, more magical and blessed than any other name. In its lowest use, a name is a sign for a thing, separating it in our regard from every other thing. After a while, in the progress of usage, the name signifies not simply a thing, but it gives to them that hear it a notion of the quality that inheres in the thing specified, and finally the name conveys more of an idea of the qualities of the thing than of the thing itself. And so in regard to persons; in their lowest use, names, apart from surroundings, are simply signs of individuality. Then, as we know more of character or of associations, the name becomes the representative of their persons. The very [illegible] a thousand names would rise up [illegible] circumstances connected with [illegible] name means more to us, [illegible] than any other; and [illegible] comes, as [illegible] and more in proportion as [illegible] grow within or without, [illegible] development is in the soul, or [illegible] external things, or [illegible] development is in mankind, there is the relation to its visible qualities How much of pride, hope, joy, fear and love are subtly connected with those sentences in which our personal names are pronounced, so that if you touch the name, you touch the soul itself. Names, however we know by experience, are most closely connected with qualities, with circumstances. Names are the symbols of events, and in the course of history we see them rising from the events to the events themselves. Then the names of men of action remain, and influence to us whole periods of history. Cæsar and Napoleon not only these men who won here of his time, but the men who were born of the world after he had gone through it, and we have the word Cæsarism, signifying a form of sovereignty. BONAPARTE represented, as a man of genius, only a similar department. MOSES, and HANNIBAL is likely to represent in Mosesism to come, as he does now, a phase of civilization. The names of men of intellect we frequently find were associated more with mental qualities than with the individual proper. Such, for instance, as SOCRATES in moral philosophy, PLATO in intellectual philosophy, and ARISTOTLE in physical philosophy. Democracies and Cromes in the past stand for beauty of thought and elegance of expression, while nearer to our own time BACON and NEWTON in philosophy, and RAPHAEL and MICHAEL ANGELO in art, stand as simbols for the sphere in which they labored. With the name of Judas and as people all that is mean and base, and to that or ARNOLD we attach the reminiscences of treachery.

After pursuing this train of thought for some length, Mr. BEECHER proceeded to point out the glory that would finally surround the name of Jesus, representing as it does in the state of highest development all the qualities that mostly have given fame to common men. Justice, imagination, art and melody are in Him personified, and when men behold Him as He is they will bow in adoration, not because they must, but because they will desire to.

OTHER SERVICES.

Exploration of the Holy Land.

A meeting to further the exploration of the Holy Land was held last evening in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second-street. There was a very large congregation present. Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., gave a brief and interesting account of the recent exploration of the Holy Land by Dr. ROBINSON, Mr. WILSON (who was sent out by Miss BURDETT COUTTS) and Capt. WARREN. The reverend gentleman said that the east side of the Jordan was as yet an unexplored region, of which they knew very little. He asked if there was a desire to explore that region. The Committee intended to send out a scientific party next October; and he had hopes that the actual tombs of the King's, and even some of their bodies, may yet be discovered, and also that the ark of the Covenant and the tables of stone written on by the finger of God, might be found. The Doctor explained the monthly stone from a large map. The inscription was, he said, the oldest in the world, and the letters were far more like the English letters than the Hebrew letters of the present day.

Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON addressed the meeting, and exhibited two coins of coins, one of PHILIP of Macedon, the other of ALEXANDER the Great.

A collection was taken up, and was most liberally responded to, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Home for Little Wanderers.

The Superintendent of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers," Rev. W. VAN METER, yesterday, after the close of the Sabbath-school, gave a short address in regard to the origin of his efforts seventeen years ago among the neglected, their progress since and the results. He told of his own early lot as a poor boy far out among the Indians; of the humble employments at which he had earned subsistence and at length rose to competence, and compared the superior opportunities the mission offered to the boys before him.

The Young Ladies' Christian Association—Their New House—Annual Report.

The association hitherto known as the "Young Ladies' Branch of the Christian Union," have adopted the name of the "Young Ladies' Christian Association." They have removed from the University-place room to No. 64 Irving-place, south-east corner of Eighteenth-street. Their laudable objects have been frequently dwelt upon in the TIMES. It is only necessary to add that the ruling spirit of the organization is the extension of Christian kindness to friendless, or comparatively friendless, young women coming or residing in this City. From their late annual report it appears that $2,767 60 have been received by the Society since the commencement, Feb. 10, 1870, at house of Mrs. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, $1,777 20 have been paid out, and there is a balance in the treasury of $990 40. Instead of a single room as formerly, the Association have now the two rooms, and the increased expenses are the consequence of this change. The different departments are now in excellent working condition, and the association solicit orders for work, to be distributed to poor women who are often pinched with want in the Summer, as well as in the Winter, from a lack of employment. In the absence of the families they depend upon; books are also asked for the free library.

Yesterday afternoon representatives from the above leaders of Brooklyn, met during the Boards' Board of Retort of this City, met at Cypress Hills Cemetery to dedicate a new pavement which had been erected on their lot. This lot was purchased by the Board some time since as a burial place for strangers dying in the City, who were members of the order, and recently thirteen persons have been interred there. The shaft is of Quincy Granite, 21 feet in height, with a base of 5 feet. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Chaplain, with the words, "Erected by the Supreme Board of Retort of the City of New-York, 1871."

[illegible] was made by the Chaplain, Rev. [illegible] ERENS. The oration was delivered by the Right Worshipful F. W. HERRING. The vocal music throughout the exercises was very beautiful; the singing being lead by the St. Cecilia Quartet. Among those present were officers from the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and representatives from all the lodges in Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

The German Relief Fund.

A remittance of 5,000 thalers was forwarded from the German General Consulate to Berlin on Saturday, the proceeds of the latest subscriptions for the German Relief Fund, making, with the previous amounts, a total of 435,000 thalers transmitted from the General Consulate to Berlin. The receipts at the General Consulate during the past week amount to $626 37, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $246,026 59. The contributions of last week include $614 50 by the German Society at Indianapolis; $65 80 by the Aid Society at Evansville, Ind.; $100 by a German Odd Fellows' Lodge in this City; $100 by the German workmen of a clothing manufactory in this City, &c.

Impunity for One of the Ruling Class.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Officer ENGLAND, of the Central Park Police, arraigned JOHN SMITH, alias Howell, who is, it seems, a member of the sporting fraternity, for a violation of a City ordinance, and drawing a revolver upon the officer. Justice BIXBY fined the prisoner $10, and committed him until it should be paid. Subsequently Judge MCCUNN, with two friends, went to the prison, organized a Court, and a bail bond being made out, the prisoner was discharged. The fine inflicted by Justice BIXBY was remitted.

Notorious Character in New Noise—A Strange Affair in a Police Court.

On Saturday ADA MYERS, who was lately notorious in connection with her mother, Mrs. VREELAND, in the famous Vreeland will case at the Essex Market Police Court, appeared before Justice JAMES W. FOWLER, and complained that Mrs. GIRARD, of No. 9 East Fourth-street, had wrongfully detained her clothing as security for the payment of board. Justice FOWLER, upon her representations, issued a summons, and intrusted the service of it to the well-known YORKEY, who is an officer of this Court. YORKEY went to the house of Mrs. GIRARD, and, in his interview with her, used such language, as she states, that she told him to talk to the chairs, and went out of the room. He returned to Justice FOWLER, and it is said, reported to him that Mrs. GIRARD had not only used contemptuous expressions concerning his process, but had flatly refused to pay any attention to it. Thereupon Justice FOWLER, sitting in the Police Court for Justice SHANDLEY, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. GIRARD and all the inmates of her house, and this warrant was executed at 2 o'clock yesterday by Sergt. MCCOMB, of the Second District Court Squad. Mrs. GIRARD, being found disabled by a fall, was not taken from the house, but the other female occupants, six in number, who had nothing to do with the affair in any way were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, but were liberated almost immediately. Two males, citizens of Boston, who were in the house, were not taken to Court, but it is alleged were compelled to settle for the crime of displeasing YORKEY before being allowed to depart. As the most expressive face of this singular case, it may be added that Mrs. GIRARD says that she informed YORKEY that ADA MYERS, alias VREELAND, came to her naked, and she clothed her, but when she left her some time ago she did not claim her own, and therefore had not retained any property of this speculative young female. Therefore, it was logically claimed, she could not deliver any such property in obedience to the mandate of any Magistrate.

A HORROR OF THE SEA.

Mutiny on the Bark Manitoba—The Captain and Mate Severely Wounded—Arrival of the Vessel in this Port and Arrest of the Mutineers.

The arrival in our harbor on Saturday afternoon of the English bark *Manitoba*, Capt. ALFRED R. DUNKER, from Cardiff, Wales, which place she left on the 10th of April, concluded one of the most terrible voyages ever made across the Atlantic. The crew consisted of the Captain, HIRAM MCKINNAN, first mate, WILLIAM LESLIE, second mate, and the following seamen:

John McDonald, Thomas Shea, John Fitzpatrick, Thomas Walsh, Robert Walsh, Thomas Carr, Thomas Wood, William Monteville, who acted as steward, and a woman named Elizabeth Bell, who had shipped as the wife of the latter, and acted as stewardess.

Nothing unusual occurred until May 1, when, the vessel being in mid-ocean, the entire crew mutinied, refusing to go to work when ordered by the first mate. This being reported to Capt. DUNKER, he went forward with his revolver in his hand, threatening to put them in irons if they persisted in their disobedience. One of them, named CARR, stepped forward, holding out his hands, saying he might iron as soon as he liked, for they were determined not to work the vessel, and Capt. DUNKER was about to handcuff this man, when all his comrades made a savage attack upon him and the mate. Capt. DUNKER succeeded in firing twice before his revolver was wrenched from him by the mutineers, and he was knocked down by one who was armed with a marlin-spike and disabled. The mate, MCKINNAN, fared even worse, as he was stabbed twice on the back in the face and once in the head, and is still suffering from the wounds he has not yet recovered from them. After thus disabling the officers the mutineers took possession of the vessel, and drank just enough rum to keep her on her course, brought her to this port. Before arriving, Capt. DUNKER had sought to convince them that he did not intend to make any complaint against them, so that when they arrived they were somewhat quieted as to the consequences of their crimes, and upon anchoring in the harbor they made no unusual haste to leave the bark. Capt. DUNKER, however, hastened ashore, and giving information to the Police, Sergt. SCHULTZ, First Precinct, with several officers went on board the vessel where the arrest of the entire crew, and they were lodged in the New-street Police Station-house to await arraignment this morning before a United States Commissioner.

As generally happens in these cases, the mutineers have an entirely different version of the affair. MONTEVILLE, the steward, who is alleged to have been the leader in the mutiny, says the men were overworked beyond endurance, and had demanded watch and watch about, so as to obtain necessary rest, which the Captain had declined to grant. The outbreak, he said, had been caused by MCKINNAN's making a brutal assault upon CARR when the latter went forward to be handcuffed, and resistance to the authority of the officers was only resorted to as a means of saving their own lives. After the affray, the men claim to have returned to their duty, and all the trouble is charged to have originated with the mate, MCKINNAN, who, it is alleged, has more or less difficulty with the seamen on every voyage.

The New Hall of the Nineteenth Ward Lese Verein—An Elegant Edifice.

About ten years ago a few Germans in this City organized a Club and gave it the name of the Lese Verein (Reading Society) of the Nineteenth Ward. They rented quarters in Terrace Garden. From a small body they increased to over 300 members. About a year ago, having a reputed treasury, they conceived the idea of securing more capacious quarters. They accordingly contracted with the German Up-town Savings Bank to construct them a suite of club-rooms, on a plan to be approved by the Club. Operations were immediately commenced, and the result is an imposing edifice at the corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, built of Ohio free-stone and Philadelphia brick, the portion fronting on the Third-avenue being entirely of free-stone, with Corinthian columns and deep recess carving. The massive structure towers far above surrounding buildings, and an extensive view of the City is afforded from its observatory.

The interior is arranged after the Elizabethan style of architecture, with black-walnut and Georgia pine wainscoting. In the subbasement is a large bowling-saloon, and a billiard-room, which can be easily removed, and the room transformed into a spacious dining-hall, capable of accommodating 300 people. A well-stocked wine-cellar adjoins the bowling-saloon, containing a patent ice-house, very unique in its construction. There are fourteen card-tables and six chess-tables. A billiard-room, and all the reading-matter of the day is to be on hand.

Opening off from these rooms is the ladies' parlor. No expense has been spared in fitting up this apartment. The furniture alone cost $10,000, and is of a rare and superb pattern. The entire third floor has been turned into a ballroom. It is to be called the Lese Verein Halle, and will be let for public entertainments. The rent will be a source of revenue to the Society. At one end of the hall, elevated at some distance, is a music gallery, built in the form of a semi-circle, and suspended from the ceiling is a superb gilt bronze chandelier with seventy gas jets, lighted by electricity. The building lot was purchased for $41,000; the cost of constructing and furnishing will probably amount to $100,000. There will be a formal inauguration, on Saturday next, the 27th inst., at which time a grand banquet will be given to the members, and a few invited guests.

Arrests.

The opening day of the Gallick Bowling Club [illegible] of its annual [illegible]

There will be a race for the single scull championship of the Club, and it is also proposed to arrange a six-oared race. The Atalanta Club have a race arranged with the Harvard Rowing Association for the 10th of July next. It is to be a six-oared shell race of three miles, from Springfield or Saybrook to New-London. The Nassau Club have issued challenges to ten or twelve clubs for either four or six oared race, some of which have been as yet unanswered. The probabilities are that there will be a race between the boat crews of Harvard and Yale. Cutters and shells for the Princeton and Columbia College were challenged by the Nassau Club for a straight-away race, but no arrangements have been as yet entered into.

Another Assault with a Car-Hook.

Saturday afternoon a collision occurred at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Second-avenue between a cart driven by THOMAS PERNEY, of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Second-avenue, and a Second-avenue car, driven by THOMAS FAY. An altercation ensued, followed by blows. Finally, FAY, wielding his car-hook, struck PERNEY on the head, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. Officer SUTTON, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested FAY, who was looked up.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Another disturbance occurred at an early hour yesterday in the cellar den, No. 364 Bowery, and a descent was made upon it by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, who captured ROBERT P. SMITH and WM. P. SHERNOCK, the proprietors, and eighteen of the inmates and visitors. All the prisoners being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and complaints against them being made by Officer BRITTON, Fifteenth Precinct, the proprietors were committed for examination and the others were discharged.

Yesterday afternoon the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church celebrated another anniversary with appropriate exercises. In the absence of President HAMILTON, first Vice-President FIELDING officiated as chairman, and Mr. DAVIES served as secretary. The annual report showed that $974 had been raised by the scholars during the year, and that twenty-five persons had been made life members within the same time. After the usual monthly returns had been handed in by the various classes, the popular pastor of the church, Rev. THOS. H. BURCH, made an admirable Sunday-school speech, which was well received, and soon afterward the meeting was dismissed.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH has made a post-mortem examination of the body of EMMA CLAUSS, who committed suicide at her father's residence, No. 67 Avenue B, and found that the ball had penetrated the wall of the chest, and passing through the left lung, had lodged in the back, and that death was caused by internal hemorrhage, with peritonitis. Coroner YOUNG, who will hold the inquest today, gave a permit for the burial of the body.

The yacht *Dreadnought*, Capt. SAMUELS, has gone on a special trial-trip to sea. She will probably be gone a week or more, and may put in Boston Harbor. The real ownership of this beautiful yacht has not yet transpired. It is believed she is actually owned by one of our millionaires, who thus far has in no wise been identified with yachting.

The body of an unknown drowned man, about forty years of age, was found floating in the North River, off the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, and sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

The Morgan Iron Works, Messrs. JOHN ROACH & SON, of this City, have taken the contract to build for the United States Government a floating machine, to be used at the mouth of the Mississippi River to keep the bars at South-west Pass and Pass a la Outre open at all times. The cost will not be far from $900,000.

An ingenious money-getting device of certain small political officials is to visit newly-located and newly-settled housekeepers in the upper wards, just after the stretches have been put down, and represent that the work has been done by subscription. The subscription is frequently obtained.

JOHN FITZGERALD, aged sixty-two years, of No. 38 Forsyth-street, was severely beaten by his son, DANIEL FITZGERALD, aged twenty-four years, last evening, the latter breaking one of his ribs. The assailant was committed to answer, in default of $1,000 bail.

[illegible] was committed before Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of [illegible] a marine shawl worth $20, which was found in her possession, from LILLIAN M. DREW of Union Hill, N. J. The prisoner claimed that the shawl belonged to her, but she was committed for trial.

Yesterday, Justice HOGAN committed THOS. MILLER for trial on a charge of falsely personating an officer. It was alleged that he had accosted CAROLINE KING, of No. 89 Eldridge-street, telling her he was an officer and would arrest her unless she gave him $5.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, was found drowned, yesterday morning, in the East River, at the foot of Fifty-third-street. Excepting a white shirt the body was nude and was in advanced stage of decomposition. It was taken to the Morgue.

To-morrow evening, in the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, a grand photographic exhibition will be given, comprising the wonders of the far West. Mr. FRED. CLAPP will accompany the exhibition with an explanatory lecture.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona*, which arrived here last week, was piloted into port by Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, of the pilot-boat *Ezra Nye*. She drew twenty-five feet of water, and was the deepest vessel-of-war which has ever crossed the bar.

The pavement of the triangle at the junction of Franklin-street and West Broadway has become much worn and broken up. In dusty and muddy weather it is difficult, if not dangerous, to pedestrians, and injurious to vehicles and horses.

SOPHIA BOUVIER, aged fifty-five years, of No. 159 Prince-street, died suddenly last evening on board the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield* while returning to the City. The body was removed to her late residence, where an inquest will be held.

JOHN O'CONNOR, of No. 244 Monroe-street, was shot as yesterday morning when near his residence, by some unknown person, and received a slight wound on the forehead. He can give no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the premises of PETER KLEIN, on the third floor of No. 194 Bowery, caused by clothes taking fire which had been placed near the stove to dry. The damage, $300, is fully covered by insurance.

ANTONIO REHM, aged nineteen years, of No. 427 West Fifty-fourth-street, by carelessly handling a pistol, yesterday, accidentally discharged the weapon, and the ball entered his left leg, inflicting a severe wound.

In Third-avenue, near Sixty-second-street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, DAVID LOND was attacked by some unknown person, who struck him on the forehead with some blunt instrument, inflicting a severe wound.

JOHN MURPHY, aged thirty-six, was found yesterday lying in a stable at No. 92 Jackson-street and was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where he died in a few minutes. The body was sent to the Morgue.

ALFRED ZEIGENMEYER, the alleged murderer of WILLIAM GUMBERTON, was taken from the City last evening by Capt. DIXON en route for Chicago.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the East River at the foot of Fortieth-street, and was taken to the Morgue.

JAMES GREEN, seventy years of age, while intoxicated, fell down at the corner of Vandam and Varick streets, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. MARY LAURETT, residing at No. 107 Butler street, was taken to the City Hospital on Saturday night, sufferin from bodily injuries of a serious character, sustained at the hands of her husband on Friday. She had, it appears, determined to say nothing about the matter, but some of the wounds, which had been inflicted by kicking, became so distressing that she was compelled to call for medical assistance. The husband has been arrested.

The carpenters' shop and vitriol factory connected with the chemical works of MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of the city, at the corner of Morgan-avenue and Morgan-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000 yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. No insurance.

There are at present twenty missionaries employed by the Brooklyn Missionary Society; but no great [illegible] has been the falling off of pecuniary support during the past year, that the Society fear they will be compelled to circumscribe their efforts.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, last night, the grocery store of JOHN EGAN, at No. 142 Flushing-avenue, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were extinguished a damage of $300 to the building and $100 to the stock was done. No insurance.

WILLIAM HUIZEN, aged twelve years, residing at No. 46 James-street, while playing at the foot of Dock-street, was kicked on the head by a horse on Saturday night, and injured so severely that his recovery is doubtful.

LONG ISLAND.

JAMES S. EVANS, former editor of the *Long Island Star*, at Port Jefferson, and who was arrested on complaint of the editor of the *South Side Signal*, charged with obtaining money under the representation that he was part owner of that paper, appeared before Justice CARLL, of Babylon, on Friday, and gave bonds to appear before the Grand Jury at its next session.

On Wednesday, the Directors of the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad made a final selection for the route of that road. The road will be immediately put under contract, and by July it is thought grading will be commenced. The road connects at Northport with the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad, and will be about eighteen miles in length.

Sixteen thousand bricks are being daily delivered at the site of the Stewart Grand Hotel, on Hempstead Plains. Its dimensions are 250 feet front, and from 60 to 80 feet deep, six and seven stories high. A large force is at work preparing the foundation. The building will be constructed of iron and brick, and be built by days' work.

The bonds for the turnpike between Flushing and North Hemhstead were delivered to the stockholders on Saturday, which opens the last toll gate in the northern part of Queens County. The bonds are paid by Newtown, Long Island City and Flushing. The gates between Flushing and New-York were opened two weeks since.

The steamers *Minnie Warren* and *Wilmington*, of the Fire Island and Babylon route, have been repaired and supplied with new boilers preparatory to there being put on the route on the first of June by Mr. HAMMIS, the proprietor of the Surf Hotel.

Capt. JOHN FAUNCE and Lieut. STODDER, of the Revenue Marine Service, are inspecting the life-saving stations on the southern coast of Long Island, with a view of placing these stations on a proper footing.

The new Presbyterian Church at Babylon will be dedicated on Wednesday afternoon next, and the pastor, Rev. JAMES MCDONALD, will be installed in the evening of the same day. The church is a large and handsome building.

Today the Excise Commission of the village of Flushing will grant licenses to those whom they think entitled to it. At present there are fifty-four places in the village where rum is sold by the glass over the counter.

One day last week a mad dog was found loose in the streets of Bellport, and, after being chased by a crowd of men and boys, was finally shot.

STATEN-ISLAND.

The island was thronged yesterday from morn till eve with visitors from New-York and adjoining cities. It is estimated that fully 5,000 persons crossed the ferries during the day.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, while some men were engaged in a cock-fight at Tompkinsville, in a location known as Hannah-street, in a bar-room, they were disturbed by the appearance of two of Mr. BURCH'S men. Officers CROWLEY and ANDREWS; but before the officers could get admittance to the ring the party had all fled, and no arrests were made.

THOMAS RUGGLES, aged ten years, was, it is feared, fatally injured yesterday morning, by falling from an embankment to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. He was taken to the residence of his parents at Castleton.

Judge KILPATRICK yesterday sent ROBERT LION, an escaped lunatic, back to his quarters, in the County House.

About 900 children received the Sacrament of confirmation, in the Catholic churches, yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday was a day of much religious solemnity in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Trenton, being the occasion of the conferring of the sacrament of confirmation in the new edifice for the first time, on nearly two hundred children, by Bishop BAILEY.

Rev. Dr. NEILL, of the Second Presbyterian Church, of New-Brunswick, yesterday delivered the annual sermon before the Newark Bible Society, at the College Chapel at Princeton.

The funeral of the late Mrs. GREGORY, wife of Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, took place from the family residence at 3½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P.J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned to Friday, May 26, at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

No Circuit calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	
22 (R. C.)—Western Bk. of Scotland vs. Wilson.	234½—Huston vs. Weber et al.
90¼—Casanova vs. De Valle.	26—Orr vs. Mayer, &c., of N. Y.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.	146—Bailey, rec'r, &c., vs. Rathbun.
85—Cooke et Al. vs. The Seventh Ward Nat. Bk.	270½ (R. C.)—Jewett et al. vs. Block et al.
226¾ (R. C.)—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	18¾ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phœnix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.	54½ (R. C.)—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
206—Simpson vs. Dzialyn.	105½ (R. C.)—Pape vs. Bk. of Albion.
107¼—Walsh, ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.	64⅝—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
186—Oddie et al. vs. Good.	182⅝—Viele vs. Viele.
178 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.	222¼ (R. C.)—Stockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrer.

No.
13—Maypin vs. Mortimer.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
147—McGirr vs. Trainor.	58—Stevenson vs. Ostherwood.
156—Seigel vs. Schmall.	
161—Hart vs. Wolf.	124⅞—Same vs. Same.
161¼—Same vs. Same.	197—Graham vs. Clark.
54—Gessell vs. Gessell.	58—Hollerer vs. Rafnor.
197—Young vs. Pettwitch.	96—Bruce vs. Townsend & Co.
153—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Festreich.	124—Woolverton vs. Ackley.
112—Downs vs. Leveridge.	222—Hunt vs. Wagunen.
115—Same vs. Same.	118—Cassoni vs. Rec.
62—Evans vs. O'Brien.	140—Hendricks vs. Hart.
114—King vs. Knapp.	125—Merritt vs. Goodfellow.
116—Same vs. Same.	125—Duvall vs. Dunscomb.
76—Platt vs. Fiske.	176—Basch vs. Ogden.
94—Dewling vs. Griffin.	123—Marshall vs. Macgregor.
84—Bronson vs. Griffin.	45—Schlesinger vs. Behrens.
167—Mullen vs. Decker.	95—Exchange Bank vs. Webb.
46—Newhall vs. Decker.	
61—Farnham vs. Reid.	
84—Pendergrast vs. Barst.	
116—Klein vs. Brown.	
116—Morse vs. Partridge.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Barley vs. Muxlon.	159—Levy vs. Emmons.
41—Smith vs. Hunsted.	168—The Home Ins. Co. vs. Altenbrand.
72—Schuster vs. Levy.	
76—Hilton vs. National Bank vs. Hirschfield.	184—Westhead vs. Thompson.
79—Same vs. Same.	165—The Lagrauge silver P. and Mfg. Co. vs. Belden.
79—Same vs. Same.	166—Kane vs. Brown.
84—Same vs. Same.	169—In re Herman, &c.
84—In the matter of Van Allen.	170—Fogue vs. Balch.
92—Hilton vs. Pendleton.	171—Davis vs. Balch.
148—The People vs. Lanahan vs. Carlton.	177—In the matter of Van Allen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
253—Goodenough vs. Lanahan.	207—Stiegel vs. Liverpool, N. Y. and Phila. S. S. Co.
260¾—Hall vs. Darling.	
79—Fisk, Jr. vs. Gray.	76—Monsler vs. Billings.
257—Wehle vs. Butler.	215—Duncan vs. Herzenberg.
224—Same et al. vs. Hyman.	265—Barkley et al. vs. Walter et al.
209—Austen vs. Korner et al.	267—Barkley et al. vs. Furniss et al.
195—Wicks vs. Hatch et al.	229—Callaghan vs. Allen.
142—Howard vs. Smith.	74—Dickey vs. Distel.
257—Cullen vs. Molough.	
267—Funke et al. vs. Castlen et al.	

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
222—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	124—Lord vs. Dunsmith.
151—Binford et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.	236—Le Baut vs. McCarthy.
56—Freeman vs. Lorillard.	98—Murphy vs. Interna. Bonsil Ins. Co.
100—Hirschcorn vs. Hamburg Am. Packet Co.	149—Berner vs. Mitchell.
232—O'Reilly vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.	76—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray et al.
69—Sherman vs. Bowman.	74—Moores et al. vs. Same.
40—Repp Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Nones.	62—Purcell vs. Stornfels.
224½—Hochstetter vs. Isaacs et al.	74—Dunn v